

PEACE AIM OF USSR SEEN IN VAST ELECTRICAL PROJECTS

By Joseph Clark
Daily Worker Correspondent

MOSCOW.

What is Soviet policy today? Where is the USSR going?

If the descriptions of Soviet policy as mysterious and enigmatic were fairy tales in the past, today any thinking persons anywhere can see the exact direction of Soviet policy. Let me describe the three big things, announced at successive intervals in three weeks, which make it very plain what's happening in the Soviet Union and the goals toward which it is moving.

First, was the announcement of Aug. 23 about the building of a new hydro-electric station at Kuibishev on the Volga.

Second, was the announcement a few days later of a similar project at Stalingrad on the Volga.

Third, and the most recent at this writing, is the news of the projected 690-mile canal from the Amu-Darya River south of the Aral Sea to Krasnovodsk on the Caspian Sea. This will turn the Kara Kum desert of Turkmenistan into land for cultivation and pasturage.

JUST TAKE THE LAST of these projects and think it through not only in terms of the three and a quarter million acres of land that will be opened up for agriculture. Think of it not merely in terms of the 17,300,000 acres that will be opened up as pasture land. Think of this project in relation to the land of Iran which lies to the south of the Turkmen Socialist Soviet Republic.

Contrast what's happening in Iran with what is taking place among the people of socialist central Asian republics. Compare Soviet actions and plans in this region with the operations of U.S. and British military and diplomatic missions in Iran.

Remember all the hullabaloo about Soviet designs on Iran? Now look and see what's happening in that part of the world. Just north of Iran the Soviet Government is very busy. With what? With this enormous irrigation scheme, with plans for making cotton grow where before there was only desert.

And what are the American and British representatives just south of the Soviet border busy with? They have built landing strips for bombers, the same kind of B-29s that are flying over Korea and raining death, fire and pestilence on women, children and old people in that east Asian country. They have made agreements for Standard Oil and for the British oil monopolies to take out the wealth of Iran as profits for men who have offices on Wall Street or in London's City.

THERE WAS A TIME not so long ago when the people of Turkmenistan and neighboring Uzbekistan were as poverty-stricken and disease-ridden and exploited as the people of Iran. Today the Soviet republics there have industrialized their lands and are bringing prosperity to all its inhabitants. What ancient legends said could be done only by the wave of a magician's wand, changing sand into whater, is now being done by Soviet power.

It's being done by the proposed canal through the Kara Kum desert; and by the 600-mile water pipe which will branch off south of the canal. It's being done by the hydroelectric stations to be built along the canal. And water will become available for irrigating arid lands, for drinking and for industrial uses. In addition power will

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LOUIS OR CHARLES?

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GOV'T SET TO HIKE TAXES AGAIN TO PAY FOR WAR

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Baltimoreans Urge U. S. Complete Bridge to Peace

Special to the Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Half a bridge between the United States and the Soviet Union has been erected by Soviet UN delegate Jacob Malik's favorable reaction to the four questions asked by the Maryland Committee for Peace; Dr. Ruth Bleier, chairman of the committee, said today.

"We call upon our government to complete this bridge of negotiations, over which leads the road to peace," she declared.

The U. S. government's response was immediate. A State Department spokesman said the questions and answers smacked of the Stockholm Peace Petition.

Dr. Bleier maintained: "Surely the two nations which fought so magnificently together just five years ago to liberate the world from fascist oppression can cooperate to insure an enduring peace. . . .

"In 1949 . . . the same Mr. Malik and Mr. Philip Jessup, representing our country, found a peaceful solution through negotiations to the Berlin deadlock, which, at that time, threatened to be the beginning of World War III."

The Maryland Committee for Peace asked Malik if the Soviet Union would agree to outlawing atomic bombs under strict United Nations controls, agree not to be the first to drop an atom bomb, agree to a meeting of top leaders of the US and the USSR to reach an understanding, and a favored free interchange of ideas and information between the two countries.

Malik replied yes to all four questions. Bleier said this gave the U. S. "a priceless opportunity" to further the cause of peace by replying in the affirmative to the same questions.

"We demand that the opportunity be seized," she insisted.

Dr. Bleier is senior interne at Mt. Sinai Hospital in Baltimore. She has been chairman of the Maryland Committee for Peace since its formation last December. Since it has been organized, the committee conducted a statewide conference of church, Negro, labor and civic organizations which drew over 200 delegates. This conference led to a mass collection of 50,000 peace ballots.

Rally Tonight to Hit T-H, McCarran Laws MANHATTAN CENTER See Page 2

The Bail Fight Victory

AN EDITORIAL

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE are still around, and the world still has eyes and ears, and that is why the people's fight for the elementary right of bail for the framed 11 Communist Party leaders has won a favorable decision from Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson. The goal now is to achieve not only a review of this political frameup by the Supreme Court itself but a people's movement so large and stubborn that the court, on which sits the Dixiecrat, Tom Clark, who launched the Foley Square indictment, will be unable to set its judicial seal on it.

FOR IT IS CLEAR even in Justice Jackson's opinion that there does not exist the slightest basis in the government's position—that is, if one is prepared to stand by the traditional constitutional guarantee of political advocacy.

The government and the "anti-Communist" witch-hunters display the bare bones of their frameup every time they speak for their plan to outlaw political ideas and working-class socialist science as "sabotage," "spying" and "foreign agent activity." The political police of the FBI, with all its hired network of stoopigeons and specialists in forgery, cannot prove a single item in this well-worn litany of "anti-Communist" falsehood.

Justice Jackson must express his astonishment at the "case" dished up by the eager-beaver prosecutors for whom

a Communist conviction is the sure road to fame and fortune. This case consisted of writings and articles in the Daily Worker (which Justice Jackson mistakenly and inaccurately calls the organ of the Communist Party) criticizing the foreign policy in Korea, and urging a peaceful settlement of that evil military adventure.

"If all that convicted these defendants," he says, "was such utterances as have followed their convictions, there would be doubt about its validity, for I am unable to find in them any word of advocacy of violence either to overthrow the government or forcible resistance to its policy."

IF JUSTICE JACKSON finds that the prosecutor's effort to depict the advocacy of peace in Korea as a "dangerous subversive activity" is baseless, how much more rotten is the entire foundation of the government's case in the entire Foley Square frameup and conviction.

Here, too, Justice Jackson cannot but admit that the convicted Communist leaders "were not charged with any attempt nor with any overt act . . ." but only with forming a party to "teach and advocate" political ideas in the hope of getting the majority of the people to accept them.

The people still retain successfully their right to advocate peace; they must resist equally the Foley Square and McCarran-Mundt doctrine which outlaws the advocacy of

(Continued on Page 7)

Teacher Trial Wanders Into 100-Year Past

By Harry Raymond

A charge that the Board of Education is attempting to place on trial all revolutions that have ever taken place was made yesterday at the thought-control, departmental trial of David L. Friedman.

The charge was made by Nathan Witt, attorney for Friedman, in the form of an objection to the continued reading as prosecution evidence of passages from books by Karl Marx, V. I. Lenin and Joseph Stalin. The passages, introduced by New York City Assistant Corporation Counsel Michael A. Castaldi, the prosecutor, dealt chiefly with the history of revolutionary struggles against the Russian czars and against tyranny in other European countries dating back more than 100 years.

"The corporation counsel is trying all the revolutions that have taken place," Witt objected, "and this is not the place to do it."

Trial examiner Theodore Kinedl overrode the objection, stating it didn't matter if the books were written in 1917 or in 1848.

"If the testimony shows they were revered by the Communist Party of the United States, I'll admit them," Kinedl said.

Louis F. Budenz, professional anti-labor stoopigeon, accommodated the trial examiner. He testified that the Marxist books were "popular" in the Marxist party.

At one point, assistant prosecutor Daniel T. Scannell offered as proof against the accused teacher the following quotation which he attributed to George Bernard Shaw:

"The day will come when workers in New York will build a monument to Lenin."

Throughout the day not a single reference was made in the testimony to the teacher, who is charged with "insubordination."

Castaldi read from an article in (Continued on Page 9)

Harvard Profs Blast Cal. U. 'Loyalty' Oath

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 26 (UP).—A group of Harvard University faculty members charged last night that the University of California has violated "academic freedom" by dismissing several professors who refuse to sign a so-called "loyalty oath." A telegram



MARZANI

sent to the academic senate of the west coast school was signed by 87 professors in the schools of law, and arts and sciences.

The Harvard men said they were "profoundly concerned" over the "injury" done to the "community of scholarship" by the regents of the University of California.

The regents recently dropped more than 20 faculty members who refused to sign anti-Communist pledges.

"The latest action of the Board of Regents renounces its faith in the responsibilities of scholars . . .," the telegram said, "and violates faculty rights of academic freedom and tenure."

"We hope and expect that the

Academic Senate of the University of California will relentlessly defend the principles from which the health of all universities derives."

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Sept. 26 (UP).—The 140 members of the Swarthmore College faculty tonight expressed opposition to a special loyalty oath by college teachers as a condition of employment.

They denounced as a "threat to academic freedom" the policy adopted by the Board of Regents of the University of California requiring faculty members to subscribe to such an oath.

"This threat to academic freedom must not go unchallenged," a resolution, endorsed without dissent by the Swarthmore faculty, stated.

The faculty said it was prepared to help its colleagues at the University of California "in every way we can."

Win 12-Cent Raise At Babcock & Wilcox

BARBERTON, O., Sept. 26.—Strikers at the Babcock & Wilcox Co. here, totaling 3,500, returned today to work when the company offered a 12-cent-an-hour increase, effective immediately, plus an automatic raise of another five cents next July 1 and the same amount again on July 1, 1952. The strike began Aug. 31. The present contract was extended for two years.

Babcock & Wilcox, manufacturers of boilers, had been working on orders for the U.S. Navy.

Marzani Placed in Solitary, Denied Usual Cut in Term

Carl Marzani, victim of the Truman witchhunt, has been placed in solitary confinement and deprived of his accrued time off for good behavior, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

The vindictive order by the authorities of the Danbury Federal Penitentiary followed the recent refusal of the Federal Board of Parole to grant Marzani a parole. In effect, it means a new sentence of six months.

Marzani, who received a one to three years' term, has served about a year and a half, and was entitled to six months off thus far.

The punitive action against Marzani, allegedly based on his violating the rules by sending out of prison portions of a book he is writing, was seen as an attempt to explain why Marzani continues to be held as a political prisoner while former Reps. Andrew May and J. Parnell Thomas, both jailed for defrauding the U.S., have been released.

Federal authorities seized on the excuse of Marzani's alleged infraction even though he had ob-

tained permission to write what he was writing inside the prison.

George Killinger, director of the Parole Board, had earlier admitted that Marzani was a "brilliant fellow," doing a "good job" in his assigned prison job.

Marzani is serving his sentence on the full 11 counts listed in the government's indictment, despite the fact that nine of the 11 were tossed out by the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court twice split, 4-4 on the Marzani case.

Civil Rights Congress spokesmen yesterday urged wide protests to Parole Board chief Killinger and to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath in Washington against the cancellation of Marzani's time off, as well as requests that his parole be granted.

Gov't Aide Asks Draft of Vets

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Col. Daniel O. Omer, general counsel of the selective service system, today told a farm labor committee meeting on manpower problems that men in the 19-through-25 age group, including World War II veterans, should be called in the draft.

He also urged stricter occupational deferments for men in the 19-25 group, and said the Army may lower its physical, mental and moral standards for them.

Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey said Monday he is opposed to raising the maximum draft age to 35 and thinks the armed services should take all the youngest before moving to the top age groups.

Chicago Paper Raps Congress on McCarran

The Chicago Daily News expresses the hope that "respect for the Constitution inherited from an earlier day will prevent the terrible abuses the McCarran bill invites." But that respect, it notes editorially, "is at an all-time low in the Congress that just adjourned."

"In the debates," it continued, "the Bill of Rights was treated with contempt and ridicule."

"The legal processes Congress has tried to throw into the discard," declares the Chicago Daily News, "are important as methods of ascertaining the truth. The objection to the bill is not that subversive Communists may suffer under it, but that all kinds of people, neither subversive nor Communists, may equally suffer."

The bill may be a handy tool for any administration with "dictatorial tendencies," it explains, adding that it "could prove to be a long first step toward the establishment of the very thing it pretends to combat."

Criticizing the role of Sen. Paul Douglas, Democratic Senator from Illinois, the News pointed out that his opposition to the measure in the final hours of the filibuster was weakened by his original support of the concentration camp sections of the measure. It stressed that he had "undermined the support of the constitutional principles that might have otherwise prevailed."

In a long editorial headed New Anti-Red Law Is Poor Legislation the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette declared that the McCarran-Mundt-Kilgore law "poses threats to the very freedoms we are so anxious to preserve." The editor comments further: "Under the emotional pressure of war with Korean Com-

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RALLY TONIGHT TO HIT T-H, McCARRAN

The two most oppressive pieces of legislation passed by Congress in recent years—the Taft-Hartley law and the McCarran-Wood law—will be protested tonight at Manhattan Center. Thousands of trade unionists will rally there to assail the wholesale purges of democratic union leaders by the city administration.

Called by the United Labor Committee to Defeat Taft-Hartley, supported by 25 CIO, AFL and independent unions in the city, the meeting will signal an all-out fight

against the laws crippling labor's rights and the Bill of Rights.

Main speakers will be Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Radio and Electrical Workers; David Livingston, president of Local 65, Distributive Workers Union, and Victoria Garvin, legislative representative of the United Office and Professional Workers. Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, will discuss the current witchhunt trials of New York teachers.

Spearheaded by the United Public Workers, which has been

hounded by the former O'Dwyer administration though it represents the majority of the city employees, the United Committee to Defeat Taft-Hartley has been waging a stiff fight against dismissals of school teachers and welfare and other public workers.

The rally is expected to chart a program of struggle and public education against Taft-Hartleyizing of city employees by the Republican-Tammany machine and to unite New York trade unions against the McCarran-Wood bill.

NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1950

TAKING ALL THE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS



A military policeman of the U. S. Twenty-fourth Division searching a youngster along Nakdong River bank after he was brought from western shore with hundreds of North Korean prisoners and refugees, following successful Allied river crossing west of Taegu.

A tiny Korean boy is shown being searched for arms by one of MacArthur's men, in a New York Times photograph, reproduced here. The picture recalls the dispatch filed by Hearst correspondent Bob Considine from Korea. Writing in the Journal-American of Aug. 29 Considine reported: "Our men have had to kill a lot of youngsters." He said that "it is a kind of war that turns the stomachs of Americans and turns some of their minds, too." Considine described a young American now "close to a mental wreck in the Tokyo hospital" because he had to "kill the little girl."

Flame-Throwers Bring Death and Ruin to Seoul

A blanket of smoke 10,000 feet high mushroomed over the burning city of Seoul yesterday as flame-throwers, artillery phosphorous shells and tank guns blasted away at the Korean defenders block by block through the downtown streets. A communique by Gen.

Why Britain Suppresses Malay People

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Telepress).—The dollars earned by two Malayan products alone (rubber and tin) for the first half of this year amounted to 121,000,000 United States dollars. The total tin and rubber earnings for the whole of last year was 190,000,000 United States dollars.

For the last three years, 1947-49, the dollar earnings from Malayan tin and rubber have exceeded the total yearly value of British-manufactured exports.

This is the inescapable truth behind the hypocritical British excuses for their ruthless colonial policies.

Strikes in Austria Spread Against Price Increases

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—Strikes spread in Austria today in protest against the government's decision to raise the prices of bread, sugar, gas, electricity and street car tickets about 30 percent, while curbing wage increases. The price of flour is being increased by 47 percent. A general strike is scheduled for tomorrow.

Ernst Fischer, Communist member of parliament, in a speech to a strikers' rally in front of the Federal Chancellery, stated:

"This demonstration should show the government that there are more than Americans and capitalists in Austria."

Fischer declared the United States had ordered price increases "to finance the war in Korea." Street battles were reported to

day when police attacked strikers' demonstrations.

"Hands off Korea" posters were plastered on cars in various parts of the city.

From Graz, in the British zone, it was reported that all trains arriving at Semmering, on the British-Soviet zone border, since 11 a.m. (7 a.m. EST) had been stopped by strikers, their passengers ordered to alight and the engines uncoupled. Other strikers were reported sitting on the rails at Loebersdorf, 35 miles south of Vienna.

Gov't Maps New Tax Hike to Pay for War

Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder said yesterday that the average American has "no notion" of the heavy tax burden that the nation's arms program eventually will impose. In an interview, the government official said that taxes will be increased most substantially regardless of what happens in Korea.

The Treasury Secretary said experts from his staff will meet with the House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee to outline the Treasury's views on future taxes.

They will tell the legislators taxes must be increased—and increased sharply—to meet the requirements of the defense program.

Already, Snyder pointed out, \$30,000,000,000 has been appropriated in the current fiscal year (which ends next June 30) for arms expenditures, and that total will be boosted "materially" before the present fiscal year ends.

The Treasury Secretary was in New York today to attend the diamond anniversary convention of the American Bankers Association.

LAURE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 26. Roy Blough, a member of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers said tonight that "special" new sales taxes are required for the armament program.

His statement, made to the Tax Executives' Institute, Inc., was the first Administration hint that Congress may be asked for additional sales taxes.

Blough also advocated cutting of civilian goods made of steel, rubber, aluminum and copper to "practically nothing" in order to increase production for war.

FOOD PRICES JUMP 10%

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Food prices have jumped by 10 percent between the end of June and the middle of September, the Commerce Department reported today. The government agency also reported a rise of six percent in the prices of industrial goods, topping the previous post-war peak of September, 1948.

War Pact Nations OK Arming Nazis

Foreign Ministers of the 12 nations tied to U. S. war plans by the Atlantic Pact have agreed, under pressure by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, to give the Nazis of Germany a place in their war machine, it was indicated last night in the official communique. The communique, giving the results of the two-week secret meeting of these ministers in New York, contained the following paragraphs about Germany's place in a plan for an "integrated" European army:

"The utilization of German manpower and resources was discussed in the light of views recently expressed by democratic leaders in Germany and elsewhere. The Council was in agreement that Germany should be enabled to contribute to the build-up of defense of western Europe, and having noted that the occupying powers were studying the matter requested the defense committee to make recommendations at the earliest possible date as to the methods by which Germany could most usefully make its contribution."

The language about the role of the Nazis was made vague in order to make it easier for French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and Defense Minister Jules Moch to face public opinion in France.

It was decided that the defense

German Republic in Pact With Bulgaria

LONDON, Sept. 26. — Radio Moscow said last night that the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria had concluded a cultural, financial and friendship agreement following two days of negotiations.

The broadcast said the pact, similar to one concluded recently between the east German Republic and Romania, was signed in Sofia.

The German delegation to Bulgaria was headed by Deputy Premier Walter Ulbricht. Vukko Chervenkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, signed the agreement on behalf of his country, Radio Moscow said.

A joint Bulgarian-German statement quoted by the broadcast said that "both governments most resolutely condemn armed intervention in Korea and demand cessation of aggression."

37 British Ships In Korea War

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The British Admiralty announced today that 37 Royal Navy and Commonwealth warships have been directly participating in Korean intervention.

20,000 Strike At Hudson Plant

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—A total of 20,000 Hudson workers, members of the United Auto Workers, CIO, were against the company's violation of seniority agreement. The company, the union charged, has been placing employees on any job regardless of seniority provisions, and supervision and salary personnel are doing work that should go to hourly employees.

Last year more than 100 walkouts occurred in this shop because, the union charged, the company chiseled on contract conditions.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

The Police Department can easily prove they didn't accept a single bribe on Aug. 2, 1950—they were all at Union Square that day clubbing advocates of peace.

U.S. Admits New Bombing in China

FLUSHING, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The United States today admitted that its Air Force in Korea "may have" again bombed Chinese territory. The American delegation to the United Nations said in a letter to Secretary-General Trygve Lie that one of its planes may have "dropped bombs" in the vicinity of Antung (Manchuria) on the night of Sept. 22.

It was the second time the United States has made such an admission following complaints voiced by the People's Republic of China.

The U. S. letter, signed by Ambassador Ernest A. Gross, offered to pay damages, but made the offer conditional on an on-the-spot survey by a UN group. The American delegation at the UN has used this demand for an on-the-spot survey to head off UN action on the bombing of Chinese territory next to the Korean border by American planes. American airplanes bombed

Manchurian territory of the Chinese Republic on two previous occasions, Aug. 27 and Aug. 29. An admission of one of these bombings was made shortly after that time by U. S. delegate Warren Austin, to the UN.

Three persons were killed and 21 wounded on the Aug. 27 bombing, when 13 U. S. planes strafed towns along the right bank of the Yalu River.

In the second attack on Aug. 29, four were killed and seven wounded when seven American fighter planes flew across the Yalu River and strafed two towns northeast of Antung.

Malik Again Asks UN to Denounce Air Raids on Korea

By Joseph Starobin

The Soviet Union made another strenuous effort yesterday to have the UN Security Council condemn American bombardment of the civilian population in Korea—but the chances of success appeared slim.

Taking the spotlight from the UN General Assembly, which resumed its general policy debate after four hours of argument over its agenda, the Soviet spokesman, Jacob Malik, focused attention on the ruthlessness of American operations in Korea.

Malik's resolution, urging the Security Council to rule that the United States must "cease and in the future prohibit" the bombings of villages, hospitals, rice paddies and peaceful Korean industry was introduced after a prolonged procedural debate, and the translation of speeches made at the end of the last Council meeting.

There was widespread speculation that Malik would use this Council meeting for another proposal looking toward peaceful solutions in Korea. It is known that Great Britain intends to outline a program for UN elections in that country on the assumption that American conquest is certain.

But the Soviet Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister gave priority to

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Schoolgirl Alarms His Majesty's Gov't

LONDON.—The heads of all London high schools were called in this week for a secret conference.

What stirred Government officials into action was the discovery that a 17-year old girl was getting her classmates to sign the Stockholm petition for world peace and a ban on the atom bomb.

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B'klyn College Dean Vetoes Okay of LYL

F. W. Maroney, dean of students at Brooklyn College, has arbitrarily suspended recognition of the Labor Youth League on the campus on the ground of the "war in Korea and the world situation in general."

At the very time the Senate was overriding the veto of the infamous McCarran measure, Maroney put it into effect and dispatched a message to the Brooklyn College LYL that he was "suspending the decision of the faculty council committee" to recognize the progressive youthful organization. He said he had to study "your and comparative organizations, their policies and procedures."

Last June the LYL received of-

ficial recognition as a campus group as a result of a campaign involving many student organizations, including their newspaper. Then the majority of the student council voted to accept the league's constitution. The faculty committee on student activity also okayed the LYL, although by a slight majority of its eight student and eight members.

The LYL is engaged in a broad drive to get Maroney to revoke the suspension.

Howard Fast Speaks Sunday in Bronx

Howard Fast, novelist, will be the first speaker in a series of forums being held by the Bronx Cultural Center. Fast will speak this Sunday at 1723 Boston Road. Subscription is 50 cents



David Alfaro Siqueiros (left), famous Mexican painter, and Gen. Heriberto Jara, former Secretary of the Navy of Mexico, collect signatures for the Stockholm Peace Appeal at a street corner in Mexico City during a recent citywide peace mobilization.

Colombia Peace Movement Wins Legality

BOGOTA, Sept. 26.—The growing peace movement has won legality in Colombia. Reluctant government permission was given, in view of the increasing success of the Stockholm peace pledge campaign, to hold the first National Congress of Partisans of Peace in Bogota earlier this month.

Two hundred delegates, marking a new unity among workers, intellectuals, peasants and Indians, voted their support of the Stockholm Pledge; their condemnation of imperialist aggression against the Korean people; their demand that the United Nations seek a peaceful solution of the conflict; their protest against the Cuban government's confiscation of the popular Socialist newspaper Hoy.

Rules Bianchi Stays On Republican Ballot

Supreme Court Justice Bernard Botein yesterday dismissed an application by the Republican Party to strike the name of William J. Bianchi from the ballot as its candidate for State Senate from the 22nd District. Bianchi has American Labor Party support in the race. Rep. Vito Marcantonio appeared in court during the two-day trial to have the case dismissed. Judge Botein ruled that the Republican Party suit was started after the time provided by the election law.

Bianchi has declared that he will work for the reelection of Marcantonio.

The newspaper Rampart Forum was published in 1898 by a group of writers, who, failing to strike gold in Alaska, had floated downstream on a raft to Rampart because it was too much work to pole up the Yukon River.

A Mexican Military Hero Speaks About Korea War

By A. B. Magil

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26.—Gen. Francisco J. Mugica spoke slowly, choosing his words carefully. He spoke with the weight of more than 40 years as revolutionist, soldier and statesman. "The Mexican people are against sending soldiers to Korea," he said. "It

is a question of civil war there. What the United States is doing represents unjustified intervention by a foreign government. The Koreans from the North don't cease being Koreans when they are in the South. The North Koreans are not invading their own territory."

We sat in the modest apartment of Gen. Mugica's son in Mexico City. The general had come in on one of his periodic visits from his home that sits high on a hill in the lovely town of Patzcuaro in his native state of Michoacan. Gen. Mugica is a small man with a peasant face and a brow like Socrates. The face expresses the man: the intellectual son of a poor village school teacher who bound his life with the struggles and aspirations of the Mexican masses, who are predominantly peasants.

Born in 1884, Gen. Mugica is one of the major figures of modern Mexico. A military hero of the Mexican Revolution of 1910-20, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general at the age of 37, he was also the chief architect of the Mexican Constitution of 1917. In the constitutional convention he served as chairman of the commission that revised the very conservative draft presented by President Venustiano Carranza.

According to Henry Bamford Parkes' "A History of Mexico," Gen. Mugica was "the principal author of Article 27 and 123" in the Constitution. These are the most fundamental articles in the entire document. Article 27 formed the basis for both agrarian reform—expropriation of large landowners and distribution of their land to the poor peasants—and for the expropriation of large foreign mo-

nopolies, such as the American and British oil trusts.

Article 123 guarantees labor's rights, including an eight-hour day, equal pay for equal work regardless of sex or nationality, double time for overtime, the right to organize and strike, etc. It is perhaps the most advanced such provision to be found in the constitution of any capitalist country. Of course, between the words of Article 123 and the reality of labor's status there is today, 33 years after the adoption of the Constitution, the kind of gap that is typical of capitalism everywhere.

Gen. Mugica's political career has not been free from the inconsistencies of the class forces—the peasantry and the nascent anti-imperialist bourgeoisie—that he has represented. Yet in the main direction of his activity he has shown over the years a consistency all too rare in Mexican political life, or for that matter, in the political life of other capitalist or semi-colonial countries.

In his early twenties, as editor of village newspapers in Michoacan, he sharply attacked the Porfirio Diaz dictatorship—sharply enough to get thrown into jail. As a young officer in the bourgeois revolution against Diaz and against the reactionary coup of Gen. Victoriano de la Huerta he began as early as 1913 to expropriate large landowners and distribute their land among the peasants.

At the constitutional convention of 1917 Mugica was the leader of the left wing. Nearly two decades later he headed the left wing in President Cardenas' cabinet, in

which he served as Secretary of Communications and Public Works.

Today Gen. Mugica continues to be a man of the bourgeois democratic Left. Among the Cardenistas, a group of associates and followers of Gen. Cardenas, Mugica probably stands closest to Mexico's great ex-President, the two men bound by more than a quarter of a century of intimate personal and political association. The Cardenistas, incidentally, though holding no official posts, are a powerful political and moral force in Mexico.

I wanted to know how Gen. Mugica, as a military man, explained the earlier American defeats in Korea. He gave two reasons: the resistance of virtually all Koreans, those in the South as well as the North, to the American invasion; and the low morale of the American troops.

IMPERIALIST POLICY

"The quality of a soldier," he said, "depends on the cause he defends. The American soldiers in Korea feel that their cause does not represent a moral aim in which they can believe. On the other hand, the Korean soldiers know they are defending their soil, their physical and social interests and especially their sovereignty. If the U. S. soldiers were fighting in defense of their country, they would make a much better showing."

Gen. Mugica characterized Washington policy as "imperialist and dangerous for all peoples." "This policy represents a danger for Mexico," he said, "because the United States in its economic policy demands the destruction of

(Continued on Page 9)

NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1950

TAKING ALL THE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS



A military policeman of the U. S. Twenty-fourth Division searching a youngster along Nakdong River bank after he was brought from western shore with hundreds of North Korean prisoners and refugees, following successful Allied river crossing west of Taegu.

A tiny Korean boy is shown being searched for arms by one of MacArthur's men, in a New York Times photograph, reproduced here. The picture recalls the dispatch filed by Hearst correspondent Bob Considine from Korea. Writing in the Journal-American of Aug. 29 Considine reported: "Our men have had to kill a lot of youngsters." He said that "it is a kind of war that turns the stomachs of Americans and turns some of their minds, too." Considine described a young American now "close to a mental wreck in the Tokyo hospital" because he had to "kill the little girl."

Flame-Throwers Bring Death and Ruin to Seoul

A blanket of smoke 10,000 feet high mushroomed over the burning city of Seoul yesterday as flame-throwers, artillery phosphorous shells and tank guns blasted away at the Korean defenders block by block through the downtown streets. A communique by Gen.

Why Britain Suppresses Malay People

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Telepress).—The dollars earned by two Malayan products alone (rubber and tin) for the first half of this year amounted to 121,000,000 United States dollars. The total tin and rubber earnings for the whole of last year was 190,000,000 United States dollars.

For the last three years, 1947-49, the dollar earnings from Malayan tin and rubber have exceeded the total yearly value of British-manufactured exports.

This is the inescapable truth behind the hypocritical British excuses for their ruthless colonial policies.

Malik Again Asks UN to Denounce Air Raids on Korea

By Joseph Starobin

The Soviet Union made another strenuous effort yesterday to have the UN Security Council condemn American bombardment of the civilian population in Korea—but the chances of success appeared slim.

Taking the spotlight from the UN General Assembly, which resumed its general policy debate after four hours of argument over its agenda, the Soviet spokesman, Jacob Malik, focused attention on the ruthlessness of American operations in Korea.

Malik's resolution, urging the Security Council to rule that the United States must "cease and in the future prohibit" the bombings of villages, hospitals, rice paddies and peaceful Korean industry was introduced after a prolonged pro-

cedural debate, and the translation of speeches made at the end of the last Council meeting.

There was widespread speculation that Malik would use this Council meeting for another proposal looking toward peaceful solutions in Korea. It is known that Great Britain intends to outline a program for UN elections in that country on the assumption that American conquest is certain.

But the Soviet Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister gave priority to

(Continued on Page 9)

Gov't Maps New Tax Hike to Pay for War

Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder said yesterday that the average American has "no notion" of the heavy tax burden that the nation's arms program eventually will impose. In an interview, the government official said that taxes will be increased most substantially regardless of what happens in Korea.

The Treasury Secretary said experts from his staff will meet with the House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee to outline the Treasury's views on future taxes.

They will tell the legislators taxes must be increased—and increased sharply—to meet the requirements of the defense program.

Already, Snyder pointed out, \$30,000,000,000 has been appropriated in the current fiscal year (which ends next June 30) for arms expenditures, and that total will be boosted "materially" before the present fiscal year ends.

The Treasury Secretary was in New York today to attend the diamond anniversary convention of the American Bankers Association.

Louisville Bus

Strikers Get 7 Cents

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—Striking drivers and mechanics of the Louisville Railway Co. today voted 526 to 266 to accept a seven-cent hourly wage increase and other benefits and the company's busses began rolling, following a two-week strike.

FOOD PRICES JUMP 10%

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Food prices have jumped by 10 percent between the end of June and the middle of September, the Commerce Department reported today. The government agency also reported a rise of six percent in the prices of industrial goods, topping the previous post-war peak of September, 1948.

Strikes in Austria Spread Against Price Increases

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—Strikes spread in Austria today in protest against the government's decision to raise the prices of bread, sugar, gas, electricity and street car tickets about 30 percent, while curbing wage increases. The price of flour is being increased by 47 percent. A general strike is scheduled for tomorrow.

Ernst Fischer, Communist member of parliament, in a speech to a strikers' rally in front of the Federal Chancellery, stated:

"This demonstration should show the government that there are more than Americans and capitalists in Austria."

Fischer declared the United States had ordered price increases "to finance the war in Korea."

Street battles were reported today when police attacked strikers' demonstrations.

"Hands off Korea" posters were plastered on cars in various parts of the city.

From Graz, in the British zone, it was reported that all trains arriving at Semmering, on the British-Soviet zone border, since 11 a.m. (7 a.m. EST) had been stopped.

37 British Ships In Korea War

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The British Admiralty announced today that 37 Royal Navy and Commonwealth warships have been directly participating in Korean intervention.

German Republic in Pact With Bulgaria

LONDON, Sept. 26. — Radio Moscow said last night that the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria had concluded a cultural, financial and friendship agreement following two days of negotiations.

The broadcast said the pact, similar to one concluded recently between the east German Republic and Romania, was signed in Sofia.

The German delegation to Bulgaria was headed by Deputy Premier Walter Ulbricht. Vulko Chervenkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, signed the agreement on behalf of his country, Radio Moscow said.

A joint Bulgarian-German statement quoted by the broadcast said that "both governments most resolutely condemn armed intervention in Korea and demand cessation of aggression, withdrawal of foreign troops and peaceful settlement of Korean question."

20,000 Strike At Hudson Plant

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—A total of 20,000 Hudson workers, members of the United Auto Workers, CIO, were against the company's violation of seniority agreement. The company, the union charged, has been placing employees on any job regardless of seniority provisions, and supervision and salary personnel are doing work that should go to hourly employees.

Last year more than 100 walkouts occurred in this shop because, the union charged, the company chiseled on contract conditions.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

The Police Department can easily prove they didn't accept a single bribe on Aug. 2, 1950—they were all at Union Square that day clubbing advocates of peace.

UAW Leaders Use FBI 'Evidence' to Frame Members

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Sept. 26.—The open, brazen use of police and FBI "evidence" is being planned against members of unions, by unscrupulous politicians both inside and outside labor's ranks.

Coast Dockers Hold Meeting On Contract

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union is holding stopwork meetings of longshore and shipsclerks locals this week to discuss and act upon the tentative agreement increasing basic wages ten cents an hour.

Also on the agenda of the stopwork meetings for discussion and approval will be union and employer pension plans for longshoremen and clerks. Negotiations on pensions are still in progress.

The Bay Area longshoremen will elect delegates to attend a Coastwise caucus to be held next month in Seattle and all meetings will discuss and make plans to combat national CIO attempts to raid the union port by port and destroy coast unity and its attempts to split waterfront and warehouse groups.

Warehouse Local 6 of the ILWU which has six divisions in the Bay Area, has issued a call for a convention Oct. 1 to consider a wage mobilization and review its status as an independent union since the CIO expulsion.

Ceylon Gov't Bans Visiting Unionists

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Sept. 26 (ALN).—The Ceylon government has denied visas to fraternal delegates from the Soviet Union, China, France and several other nations who are seeking to enter the country to attend the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation.

Attacking the ban, federation spokesmen pointed to the recent admission of officials of the International Confederation of Trade Unions, an organization they said was not welcomed by the island's organized labor movement.

FORD WORKER KILLED BY GAS FUMES AT PLANT

Special to the Daily Worker

DEARBORN, Mich., Sept. 26.—Charles Hall, Ford Worker, father of nine children, died recently in the Ford Rouge plant close to the blast furnaces, from carbon monoxide fumes that seeped up through a grating.

Three other workers were gassed but did not die. This death scene is not far from Production Foundry, where some months ago hundreds of foundry workers were knocked out when gas fumes made them sick.

A few days after the death of Charles Hall, another worker, a blacksmith, was almost asphyxiated from fumes.

Mrs. Hall, because of compensation laws of the State of Michigan, gets \$32 a week for 400 weeks from the Ford Motor Co. The company supplied some \$300 to pay funeral expenses. She has one son, 13 years old, who is almost blind. These tragedies that strike workers' families are not

news to Ford workers. They see around them daily the brutal, callous disregard of human lives, health and safety practiced by the company. Hardly a day passes in the Rouge plant that a health or safety hazard is not ignored by the company.

Blood on the new Fords, blood from smashed fingers, mutilated hands, crushed bones, can be seen every day.

And when a human life is sacrificed for profits, for speedup, the company gets off cheap by paying only \$32 a week for 400 weeks. A company like Ford, that announces it will spend \$600,000,000 to build new plants, does nothing to stop death-dealing gas from seeping through a grating in a building that in a year they figure they may not need any more. That's the reason Charles Hall died, because the company ignored written pleas, spoken pleas to "repair or fix that situation."



David Alfaro Siqueiros (left), famous Mexican painter, and Gen. Heriberto Jara, former Secretary of the Navy of Mexico, collect signatures for the Stockholm Peace Appeal at a street corner in Mexico City during a recent citywide peace mobilization.

A Mexican Military Hero Speaks About Korea War

By A. B. Magil

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26.—Gen. Francisco J. Mugica spoke slowly, choosing his words carefully. He spoke with the weight of more than 40 years as revolutionist, soldier and statesman. "The Mexican people are against sending soldiers to Korea," he said. "It

is a question of civil war there. What the United States is doing represents unjustified intervention by a foreign government. The Koreans from the North don't cease being Koreans when they are in the South. The North Koreans are not invading their own territory."

We sat in the modest apartment of Gen. Mugica's son in Mexico City. The general had come in on one of his periodic visits from his home that sits high on a hill in the lovely town of Patzcuaro in his native state of Michoacan. Gen. Mugica is a small man with a peasant face and a brow like Socrates. The face expresses the man: the intellectual son of a poor village school teacher who bound his life with the struggles and aspirations of the Mexican masses, who are predominantly peasants.

Born in 1884, Gen. Mugica is one of the major figures of modern Mexico. A military hero of the Mexican Revolution of 1910-20, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general at the age of 37, he was also the chief architect of the Mexican Constitution of 1917. In the constitutional convention he served as chairman of the commission that revised the very conservative draft presented by President Venustiano Carranza.

According to Henry Bamford Parkes' "A History of Mexico," Gen. Mugica was "the principal author of Article 27 and 123" in the Constitution. These are the most fundamental articles in the entire document. Article 27 formed the basis for both agrarian reform—expropriation of large landowners and distribution of their land to the poor peasants—and for the expropriation of large foreign monopolies, such as the American and British oil trusts.

Article 123 guarantees labor's rights, including an eight-hour day, equal pay for equal work regardless of sex or nationality, double time for overtime, the right to organize and strike, etc. It is perhaps the most advanced such provision to be found in the constitution of any capitalist country. Of course, between the words of Ar-

ticle 123 and the reality of labor's status there is today, 33 years after the adoption of the Constitution, the kind of gap that is typical of capitalism everywhere.

Gen. Mugica's political career has not been free from the inconsistencies of the class forces—the peasantry and the nascent anti-imperialist bourgeoisie—that he has represented. Yet in the main direction of his activity he has shown over the years a consistency all too rare in Mexican political life, or for that matter, in the political life of other capitalist or semi-colonial countries.

ATTACKED DICTATOR

In his early twenties, as editor of village newspapers in Michoacan, he sharply attacked the Porfirio Diaz dictatorship—sharply enough to get thrown into jail. As a young officer in the bourgeois revolution against Diaz and against the reactionary coup of Gen. Victoriano de la Huerta he began as early as 1913 to expropriate large landowners and distribute their land among the peasants.

At the constitutional convention of 1917 Mugica was the leader of the left wing. Nearly two decades later he headed the left wing in President Cardenas' cabinet, in which he served as Secretary of Communications and Public Works.

Today Gen. Mugica continues to be a man of the bourgeois democratic Left. Among the Cardenistas, a group of associates and followers of Gen. Cardenas, Mugica probably stands closest to Mexico's great ex-President, the two men bound by more than a quarter of a century of intimate personal and political association. The Cardenistas, incidentally, though holding no official posts, are a powerful political and moral force in Mexico.

I wanted to know how Gen. Mugica, as a military man, explained the earlier American defeats in Korea. He gave two reasons: the resistance of virtually all Koreans, those in the South as well as the North, to the American invasion; and the low morale of the American troops.

IMPERIALIST POLICY

"The quality of a soldier," he said, "depends on the cause he defends. The American soldiers in Korea feel that their cause does not represent a moral aim in which they can believe. On the other hand, the Korean soldiers know they are defending their soil, their physical and social interests and especially their sovereignty. If the U. S. soldiers were fighting in defense of their country, they would make a much better showing." Gen. Mugica characterized

Washington policy as "imperialist and dangerous for all peoples." "This policy represents a danger for Mexico," he said, "because the United States in its economic policy demands the destruction of protective Mexican laws so as to serve exclusively the interests of the United States and convert Mexicans into a colonial people."

Of United States loans to Mexico he said that they "destroy the moral factors of our organisms and humiliate us with the subjugation that such loans maintain." He described the United Nations as "totally at the service and under the direction of the United States," and assailed the American embassy's intervention in Mexico's internal affairs.

Asked his opinion of the role of the Soviet Union, Gen. Mugica said: "After carefully reading the reports in the press about the sessions of the UN Security Council, I cannot form a clear opinion of the Soviet role since all these reports are distorted. In general, the attitude of the USSR in the struggle against imperialism and fascism seems to me highly laudable and worthy of esteem. I believe, moreover, that the Soviet Union exercises a moderating influence on the treatment of weak peoples by imperialist countries."

Finally, what can the Mexican people and the peoples of the world do to avoid World War III? "Unite in the peace movement and resist the foreign influence that seek to drag them into war. No weak people is menaced by Korea or the new China or by any other country that the imperialists want to fight."

Gen. Mugica practices what he preaches. He was a leading speaker at a recent overflow mass meeting under the auspices of the Mexican Committee for Peace. And he, together with ex-President Cardenas and his good friend, Gen. Heriberto Jara, vicepresident of the Mexican Committee for Peace, were among the first Mexican signers of the Stockholm appeal to outlaw the atomic bomb.

Daily Worker

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IWO Sues Town To Halt Law on Registration

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26.—The International Workers Order has filed a suit in the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania to halt enforcement of the Erie, Pa., registration ordinance against the IWO and its members. The fraternal organization was joined in the suit by Nicholas Daneiko, an IWO member.

A hearing is scheduled on the suit on Friday before a Federal judge. Paul J. Kern, New York attorney, will appear for the IWO.

The complaint holds that the ordinance is unconstitutional because it abridges the plaintiffs' freedom of speech, press and assembly, deprives them of valuable property without due process of law, and interfere with interstate commerce.

Pick Murphy to Take Heat Off Politicos Through Witchhunt

Fur Dressers Local 64 Urges Mediation of War in Korea

Mediation of the war in Korea has been urged by Local 64, Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union. The resolution unanimously adopted asked for the mediation in order to "prevent the further loss of American lives, and to prevent the Korean war from spreading into a third world war, with the consequent ruin, death and misery of atomic warfare. . . ."

The local also endorsed the American Labor Party slate in the coming election, pointing out that "In this critical situation, only the American Labor Party offers the working people and the entire population an opportunity to register their opposition to a new atomic slaughter, to increased war profiteering, and to a fascist police state."

UAW Brass Redbaiters Foes Of Ford Wage-Freeze Pact

By William Allan

DETROIT, Sept. 26.—The CIO United Auto Workers' Ford department announced today that the five-year, no-strike, wage-freeze contract had been approved and sought to cover up the 8 to 5 reported vote by red baiting all those who opposed the deal. No figures

were released by the top UAW brass, the first time in history of any major contract vote. At Rouge the vote was 18,382 for and 12,261 against ratification. At Lincoln and Highland Park plants, largest Ford plants next to the Rouge, the vote was solidly against the contract. Resentment was so great that Lincoln Local officers distributed a special appeal to Rouge workers urging them to vote "No" on the contract.

The secrecy surrounding this five-year contract leaves no doubt as to why UAW-Ford Director Ken Bannon seeks to cover up by charging all opponents as being "Communists, their friends, the disrupters and those who pride themselves on being against all agreements."

No official denial was ever made by the Reuther-Bannon clique that UAW President Walter Reuther saw Henry Ford II on Aug. 23 alone, without the union bargaining committee and that on Aug. 30 the union committee finally learned negotiations were going on.

On the morning of Labor Day, in screaming headlines, the workers in Ford plants learned someone had negotiated for them a five-year contract. On Sept. 11, 12, 13, without any membership meetings they were presented with a ballot that said: "Are you in favor of the wage agreement?"



STELLATO

Nothing was on the ballot about being in favor of a five-year, no-strike, wage-freeze contract.

It's a standard procedure that all Ford contract are first discussed at building or plant membership meetings, and a city-wide membership meeting of Detroit Ford workers, with the negotiators present to answer questions. This was not done.

At the Rouge general council meeting, before the contract was voted on no chance was given to delegates to discuss or vote on the

contract. Carl Stellato, president of Local 600, defeated that particular day on another issue, adjourned the meeting thus avoiding a vote, on the grounds that some 20 workers visiting the council as observers constituted a "heckling" crowd. Even some of Stellato's own supporters admitted privately that the contract would have been disapproved that day if a vote had been taken. This council represents the 66,000 Rouge workers.

The demand on the Rouge sub-council of the union which represents more than half of the 110,000 Ford workers nationally for a 25-cent-an-hour increase, with new wage talks to open Jan. 1, 1951 was bypassed by Reuther who "won" an 8-cent-an-hour raise, tied to cost-of-living government indexes. He also "won" the GM 4 cent an hour annual "improvement" raise and a "great concession" that future raises will come if government indexes rise.

Thrown in with that was an agreement that any wage raises would be based on increased output (speedup) and the union waived the right to discuss anything outside the written phases of the contract for the next five years.

Company security was retained in the contract, thus giving the company the right to set production standards and fire anyone who fights speedup.

DR. PAOLONE HITS SCHOOL A-BOMB DRILLS

Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, American Labor Party choice for Lieutenant-Governor, charged that "the school atom-bomb drills are terrifying our children, endangering their health, and are being recklessly imposed in an effort to spread hysteria for war into the very classroom."

A practicing physician and leading obstetrician, Dr. Paolone urged the rescinding of the directive that brings into the class room "the barbaric program of torturing little children with horrors of atomic warfare." She demanded the substitution of a "program which will teach our youngster the strength and security of a world at peace,

which can and must be achieved."

Instead of providing adequate funds for schools and recreation, the Dewey and Tammany administrations, she added, "have both turned their backs on the real interests of parents and children and have devoted themselves to a plan for beating their war drums into the ears of helpless pupils."

By Michael Singer

Riding to power on the backs of political victims of Wall Street war hysteria, the new Police Commissioner Thomas F. Murphy, took office yesterday in a kleig-lit ceremony at City Hall. Murphy, made notorious for his prosecution of Alger Hiss as head of the Attorney General's criminal division in the Southern District of New York, succeeds Commissioner William P. O'Brien, forced out by revelations in the Brooklyn gambling probe of \$1,000,000 payoffs to top brass in the department.

The 44-year-old, 6-foot-4-inch erstwhile aspirant for Rep. Vito Marcantonio's seat in Congress, was chosen apparently because of pressure by Brooklyn District Attorney Miles F. McDonald and County Court Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz that City Hall select a civilian. This is true but only as a corollary development in the explosive scandal touched off by the Brooklyn bookie-police investigation.

Behind Murphy's appointment, it was reliably learned, are plans for an official citywide "anti-subversive" campaign. Murphy is a close associate of Edward Scheidt, in charge of the FBI agency here, and his major emphasis—once the gambling smoke-screen has been removed—will be on organizing a police witchhunt agency bigger than anything ever done in the department.

PLEASES HIERARCHY

An avowed, fanatical anti-Communist, Murphy's appointment, it was reported, pleased the Catholic hierarchy. Cardinal Spellman is believed quietly backing Acting Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri's mayoralty campaign.

Murphy, as a 'civilian' was the most logical choice to take over the police department whose top officials are in bad repute over the gambling probe.

Murphy was denied the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 18th district as opponent to Rep. Marcantonio. Impellitteri, fighting for election against the Tammany candidate Judge Ferdinand C. Pecora, chose Murphy as a slap at the Democratic machine. He used the appointment to enhance his own campaign as an "independent."

Murphy's reputation made in the Hiss case was considered valuable election propaganda in a period of McCarran-Wood anti-Communist hysteria. Murphy can be relied on to initiate a series of "Communist" frameup cases in New York City as part of the reactionary drive to crush peace demands and wipe out civil rights.

Murphy's appointment, far from cleaning up the gambling mess (though high officials will resign, reshuffling will occur and some lesser brass even jailed), is believed to be part of a big appeasement operation by Tammany in order to keep the lid down on the main exposures involving leading politicians and the heads of the underworld syndicate. This was widely speculated on when Democratic leaders withdrew objections to Impellitteri's petitions before the Board of Elections Mon-

day and held out the olive branch. Such conciliatory gestures, following heavy-handed efforts to force Impellitteri to withdraw, and at the very period when the acting mayor is making inroads into Democratic strength, indicates an "understanding" between City Hall and Tammany.

MAKING "SURVEY"

The new commissioner told a press conference that he first intended to make a "survey" of the department before making any changes. He was to confer with McDonald today on aspects of the gambling inquiry and then "go to work immediately."

He had no comment on reports that Chief of Detectives William T. Whalen had resigned and that Chief Inspector August W. Flath had also indicated intentions to quit. Impellitteri said that Murphy "is independent, owes his job to nobody except to the people of the city of New York, and there are no strings attached to it whatsoever."

Murphy later reiterated this and promised a non-political administration. "I've never been in a clubhouse in my life," he said. One of the first things he said he would do is check with the FBI on New York crime statistics which that agency has indicated have been tampered with by the police department.

In the meantime the Brooklyn Grand Jury continued to probe disclosures by gamblers that \$1,000,000 a year in payoffs to police officers was a normal part of their "business." Seven cops—none higher than a lieutenant—have been identified by Arthur "Artie" Karp, payoff agent for the bookie czar Harry Gross, now in jail under \$250,000 bail. Gross so far has refused to "sing" but Karp, in closed Grand Jury session, has already begun to tell his story. Two of the policemen were excused when it was learned they were not involved.

The others will be heard today when the grand jury reconvenes.

Woodworkers In Walkout

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 26 (FP). Members of Local 11-129, CIO Woodworkers have walked off all booms in this area to back up demands for a wage adjustment.

The local is asking a \$1.24 daily pay boost plus wealth and welfare benefits and three paid holidays. The operators' alternative offer of a wage increase without welfare and holiday benefits was rejected.

The grievances are a carryover from industry negotiations last spring, which brought welfare and holiday gains but not wage increase to woodworkers in the two states of Oregon and Washington.

200,000 Sign for Peace in Viet Nam Area

RANGOON (Telepress).—The peace signature campaign has been growing throughout the southern part of Central Viet Nam, states the Viet Nam News Agency. The Stockholm appeal was signed by 200,000 people in Quangngai province between Aug. 1 and 15, and by 45,000 people in Phuyen province during the first week of August.

Despite the threats of reprisals by the French colonialists, the peace signature movement continues to grow in the cities still held by them. In the port of Tourane, for instance, 20,000 people gave their support for peace in the first week of August. Chinese nationals and other foreign nationals residing in these towns have also joined in the movement.

Belgium Won't Deport Greeks to Athens

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Telepress). Under the weight of world-wide protest, the Belgian government has officially stated that it has no intention whatever of handing over to the Greek government the two Greek democrats, O. Stringos and V. Asprides, who were recently arrested and illegally imprisoned in Belgium.

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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Peace and the 'Maryland Affair'

FLUSHING MEADOWS.

THERE WAS A FLURRY of excitement at the UN General Assembly session last Monday afternoon, and it wasn't because of the policy speeches which were following in their usual routine, one after the other all day. The big news was being made elsewhere. And the newspapermen were scurrying to catch up with it, and assess its meaning. As you must have read yesterday, the Soviet delegate, Jacob Malik, had answered four questions which a group of Maryland citizens placed before him. And this caused quite a flutter at Flushing Meadows. Correspondents wanted to know who this Maryland group was. "What's their position in the political spectrum?" one correspondent asked me. "And what's the meaning of it?" another insisted. John Foster Dulles himself was queried on what Mr. Malik



had said. It was interesting to see how history is made.

Mr. Malik had done little more than answer a few questions which are on the minds of all serious and troubled Americans. The questions were not his own. They had been formulated by the people from Baltimore. But what it added up to was that the Soviet Union is quite interested in an American-Soviet settlement, and would not object to top-level meetings between Stalin and Truman for that purpose.

NONE OF THIS is exactly new, and Mr. Vishinsky had said as much the week before in his policy speech. But on Monday it suddenly became news.

Some friends of mine in the delegates' lounge shrugged their shoulders at the "Maryland affair" (as it soon became known). They insisted that the Soviet Union had made its position clear, and nothing new had been added.

There is an element of truth in that—the Soviets are not begging for anything at the current session, and it would be very self-deceiving for James Reston of the N. Y. Times to read any signs of weakness into the alleged change of manners on the part of the Soviet delegation.

Soviet policy has never been based on weakness, and has never responded to or yielded to the get-tough approach of the State Department.

From what I have been able to determine, the Soviet delegates are interested in having the General Assembly decide on peaceful means for resolving existing difficulties; above all, the Soviet delegation (as I see it) does not want this serious proposal to be lowered to the level of the American election campaign.

They are very wary of another administration stunt like the famous Vinson mission of two years ago, or like Winston Churchill's spurious peace appeal last February. To this extent I would agree with those friends who don't get excited over the Malik interview with the Maryland folks.

ON THE OTHER HAND, it's a very significant thing that the idea of an American-Soviet settlement refuses to be buried. It crops up again and again. It filters into the speeches, even of Britain's Ernest Bevin. It hovers over the UN Assembly. Peace has not yet been made a subversive thing in our country, and it was a sign of the times that a group of peace-minded people in Baltimore insisted on broaching the question; there must be millions of such Americans who turn toward the present UN session with the memory that only four months ago the UN was not a fig-leaf for murdering colonial peoples, but the agency that appeared to be spurring an American-Soviet discussions.

This hope is still there, and Mr. Acheson cannot evade it. Neither will his proposals to make the UN into an American rubber-stamp deceive many people. More and more insistently, there are bound to be more groups like the good people of Baltimore who will come and put the \$64 question before the entire UN and the whole country.

Why, after all, can't there be top-level discussions? Why can't there be a peaceful solution in Korea? The deadlock can't be blamed on Vishinsky's manner any longer, nor can responsibility for it be pinned so simply on Russia. Malik has again stressed that the USSR is ready. Will Acheson do the same, and do something concrete to prove it?

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE complains bitterly that Justice Jackson's statement in ordering bail for the Communist leaders has also challenged the validity of their conviction and the upholding of that conviction by the Court of Appeals. Says the Trib: "It was not necessary for the justice to go into his long prefatory and concluding arguments, which can only have the effect of severely shaking the conclusions of the trial court and the Court of Appeals."

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson writes: "U. S. Ambassador Bruce warned that 30 Communists are still working in its atomic energy project. They must be fired, Bruce said. . . . Remember when France was a free nation?"

THE NEWS disparages Dewey's "alleged insult" to Messrs. Malik and Vishinsky when they were his dinner guests. It has a "hunch the well-known man in the street love it." The News doesn't know any man in the street, having never climbed out of the gutter. A flood of letters to every paper in the city blasting the rude and provocative behavior by Dewey indicates how the people really felt about that cheap political ham.

THE COMPASS' Max Werner discounts the likelihood of a Korean counter-offensive or regrouping on a new defense line. He believes, rather that "unless a political solution intervenes, it must be expected that the entire technique of the Chinese civil

war will be transplanted into South Korea. There will be plenty of weapons for partisan operations, a tight underground organization in the rear of UN forces, and close connection of the dispersed guerillas with the front to the north."

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM at least as funny as Milton Berle, headlines: "Murphy Set to Clean House," and declares: "Although a Democrat, Mr. Murphy has kept free of political alliances. He has never been in a political clubhouse in his life. He has consistently felt a government official must steer clear of political obligations." And so the pure Mr. Murphy, who quit the Justice Dept. because he didn't get his expected payoff for the Hiss prosecution, has now received the political reward of police boss.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM is glad Justice Jackson approved bail, not because it was right to do so, but because it shows up "our left-wingers and Reds who are constantly shrilling about the 'growth of hysteria' in America."

THE POST headlines: "Murphy Sounds Knell of Gambling." And the Post used to headline: "Truman Congress to Repeal Taft-Hartley."

THE TIMES says that police corruption is all the fault of the "citizen who flouts the law himself to place \$2 on the nose at Belmont." And we suppose police brutality is all the fault of the citizen who stands in front of the policeman's club?—R. F.

Bad Working Conditions Force British Miners to Quit Jobs

By THEODORE DOGANIS

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Telepress).—The nationalization of coal, carried out by the Labor Government of Britain, has so little improved the conditions of the miners that they continue to leave the mines at an average of 800 a week. If this rate continues there will be fewer miners in the British coal fields by the end of this month than at any time in this century.

The number of miners last week was 692,000. That is 4,200 less than the previous week. The lowest number of miners in this century was in November, 1946, when there were only 691,339.

This drop in the number of miners is reflected in a serious fall in production which has compelled the government to curtail exports. The exports in the first week of September this year were 287,000 tons as compared with 476,000 tons last year.

World of Labor

By George Morris

What the McCarrans Really Count on

A SAN FRANCISCO reader sent me the text of a statement on the just-enacted McCarran law. The statement was approved by the San Francisco Labor Council, that city's AFL central body. The 1,500-word statement follows the general line of the AFL's opposition to the police-state measure, but in more spelled-out form.

Under the McCarran law, says the Labor Council, "any organization, including labor organizations, could be classed as a 'Communist front' organization and thereby destroyed and its officers jailed if the views of such an organization on certain public issues should happen to coincide at any given time with those of Russia or the Communist Party."

"Drastic as this is," continues the AFL body, "the evil is made even greater by the fact that an administrative board under the law would have the authority to classify any organization. Thus, if the American penchant for disagreeing with government bureaucrats is indulged in, our liberty is thereby placed in jeopardy for the 'crime' of having spoken our minds, and this could happen under the law without any right of trial by jury."

"Even more serious, if possible, are the provisions of the bill concerning 'cooperation,' 'aiding,' or 'agreeing with' the Communist Party or its program. Communists say they favor repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; for their own devious purposes they also work for public housing, extension of social security, continuation of rent control and a host of other social-welfare measures."

Non-Communist unionists and others who haven't the slightest connection with the Communists "could easily find themselves enmeshed in the tentacles of the McCarran bill merely because the Communists and their front organizations loudly espouse the same causes," adds the AFL statement.

The danger must, indeed, be "clear and present" if so conservative, anti-Communist and machine-dominated body as the executive board of the San Francisco Council recommends the statement we quoted above. Some important lessons have evidently penetrated the trade unions, since the Taft-Hartley law was enacted.

After enactment of the Taft-Hartley law, a tendency spread among many union leaders to minimize the law's effects and to "discover" that it is possible to live with it, and that, anyway, the bill was mainly aimed at Communists and left organizations. True, the first phase of T-H was to register unions and officers to check them for non-Communist "purity." The earliest rulings of the Taft-Hartley board seemed largely aimed at left unions. That, however, was only a "come-on" for compliance with T-H and its acceptance.

Today, three years later, every informed unionist knows that the main object of the T-H law was not so much to smash existing unions as to paralyze them by a fear of the numerous don'ts and threats in it.

Those unions that knuckled under and played the Taft-Hartley game, only satisfied the NAM that the law was accomplishing its purpose. Those unions (with or without signed affidavits), who didn't disarm themselves and made up with militancy for the legal obstacles put in their way, soon proved how the hopes of the NAM could be nullified even under Taft-Hartley.

BY ENACTING the McCarran law, America's reactionaries, of course, hope to destroy the Communist Party, just as many of them hoped in 1947 that the Taft-Hartley law would do the same to many unions. But their main IMMEDIATE hope is that the McCarran bill will bring paralysis into the numerous progressive groups.

They hope for the same fear, defeatism and run for cover tendencies they saw in much of labor's leadership when Taft-Hartley became law. America's progressive camp, with many times the following of the Communists, is the most IMMEDIATE target of the McCarranites. Even conservative groups like the San Francisco AFL see themselves on the target list. They feel that if the most vigorous line of resistance to reaction—the progressives on the McCarran list—is broken, even rightwingers will come under the law.

That is why the fight for repeal of the McCarran law goes hand-in-hand with repeal of T-H, and the key to the advancement of this fight is more vigorous activity by progressive organizations in all fields than ever before.

COMING: DuBOIS, GIANT OF A MAN . . . IN THE WEEKEND WORKER

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, September 27, 1950

Peace? No — Crooks? OK

ONCE AGAIN, THE PROSECUTION of the "red scare" pays off political dividends. This time it is Thomas F. Murphy, prosecutor in the Alger Hiss case, who has been handed a ripe plum in the form of New York City's police commissionership.

Before him, the prosecutor of the Communist "11" was handed a judgeship. And wasn't Judge Medina given medals, banquets, and even proposed as "our next President"? Over in Pennsylvania, a renegade liberal, Judge Musmanno, is sweating out his political ambitions to be lieutenant-governor by staging "little Mussolini" raids on Communist bookstores and offices.

MURPHY'S APPOINTMENT comes as the stench of the crookedness and bribery in the Police Department is so great that "something must be done"—especially since an election is on the way, and the lack of any difference between the rival warmongers and redbaiters is painfully evident.

This is the same police department which, before O'Dwyer took a powder to distant Mexico on the eve of the gambling scandal, attacked a Union Square peace meeting with clubs flying. It is the same department which refuses to grant ordinary permits for peace meetings because it would not be good for "order." While no crooked bookie or gambler has ever had anything to kick about in the department, honest citizens seeking to discuss how to get peace for America are viewed as "subversive" to whom the law does not apply.

Murphy boasts of his "anti-Communist" record, and it is well known that he has strong political connections with Cardinal Spellman. It will be well for New Yorkers to be on the alert against any efforts by Murphy to climb still higher up the political ladder on the back of destroyed civil liberties. It is well to remember that many an ambitious fascist in Germany first "made a name" by pretending to attack certain municipal abuses, only to go on to the infinitely vaster corruption of the police state.

The Bail Fight Victory

(Continued from Page 2)

workingclass socialism as the "crime" of "sabotage" and "spying." For Justice Jackson cannot avoid noting, what the tragic experience of Nazi Germany and of recent days in America prove—that "If that inference (of crime—Ed.) can be drawn from these utterances, it can equally well be drawn from many other opposition speeches by non-Communists."

BUT THIS IS EXACTLY the aim of the crude frame-up against the Communists—to permit the ruling pro-war minority to deprive the entire nation of its political liberty by first depriving the Marxist, workingclass movement of theirs. The harsh fact is that the McCarran-Mundt police law now on the statute books simply decrees the Communists as "criminals" precisely because no one can prove that this is the case. The McCarran law makes it a political crime to advocate the same anti-war political views which Justice Jackson rejects as the basis for the denial of bail.

The whole structure of the "anti-Communist" frame-up teeters and totters the minute it is subjected to the laws of evidence, logic, or democratic tradition. The pro-fascist forces pushing the country toward the abyss of the police state and atomic war cannot yet rid themselves of the inconvenient encumbrances of the people's belief in peace and democratic rights.

IT WOULD BE FOLLY, of course, to imagine, because the "case against the Communists" is riddled with falsehoods, forgeries, and aims at ending democratic freedom for the entire nation, that this frameup will fall apart of its weight. On the contrary, the stampede of hysteria and blackmail riding behind the "defense against Communism" fraud has been far advanced since the Dies Committee launched it against FDR, and Truman picked it up after 1945 to pave the way for his cold and hot war. Justice Jackson's opinion in the recent Eugene Dennis appeal was a diatribe in which the effort was made to manufacture a theory to justify the outlawing of the working class socialist movement based on Marxism.

The defense of our liberties rests, as it always did, since the days of Bunker Hill, with the people themselves. That is where the defense of America against the drive for fascism must be organized and won.

THE SHAKEDOWN

by Ellis



100 Years Ago, the People Wouldn't Obey a Law

By Herbert Aptheker

PRECISELY ONE HUNDRED years ago—in September, 1850—a law was passed by the United States Government which in infamy parallels the just-enacted McCarran-Kilgore Act to murder the Bill of Rights. It was the Fugitive Slave Act. That law tried to

turn the American people as a whole into one vast slave-catching assemblage. It stated that any Negro claimed as a fugitive by a white person was to be returned to slavery if the "master" could convince a magistrate of the facts.

No jury trial was provided, no Negro could testify under oath, and the sworn statement of the white person was to be taken as conclusive evidence. Moreover, if the magistrate ruled to send the Negro into slavery he was paid ten dollars; if he ruled in favor of freedom his fee was five dollars.

And the law provided jail and fine for anyone assisting a fugitive slave and also empowered federal officers to require citizens to aid in recapturing the freedom-seekers.

HOW DID THE Abolitionists respond to this law? They responded by labeling the act in the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson — "a hell-born enactment," and they publicly and proudly declared that they would never obey it.

The Negro people of the North — about 250,000 men, women and children — responded as one person. They defied the government which had defiled humanity. Fugitive slaves met in open and public conventions and announced their defiance.

On what grounds was it denounced? It was held to violate human rights; it was held to violate the Declaration of Independence.

The American people were told that the purpose of the law was not so much to recapture several thousand fugitive slaves and not so much to make the flight of more thousands increasingly difficult. These things were intended, but there were more important things.

Fundamentally, as the Abolitionists — Negro and white —

pointed out, the Fugitive Slave Law sought to crush anti-slavery agitation, to involve all white people in the shame and guilt of actively supporting slavery, to help bulwark the enslavement of four million human beings, to see to it—as the escaped slave the Reverend J. W. Loguen put it—"that white men live in dishonorable submission and colored men as slaves."

Resistance did in fact make the Fugitive Slave Law largely inoperative. More slaves got away on the Underground Railway from 1850 to 1860 than had escaped during the previous twenty years, and despite the threat of jail terms of thousands of white and Negro men and women assisted them.

Through organization and agitation numerous state governments were forced to pass laws forbidding state officials from assisting in the law's execution; and the few cases in which the federal government succeeded in returning fugitives to slavery were really Pyrrhic victories, for they served mainly to increase anti-slavery sentiment in the nation as a whole.

AND THE OFFICIALS and two old parties responsible for the law were within a short time consigned to the dungheap of history where they belonged, a new party gained power and chattel slavery was abolished.

What was done once can be done again. It was not easy then—"Tyranny, like hell," wrote Thomas Paine, "is not easily conquered." But it was done.

It was done by organization and activity. It was done by taking the issues to the people and by explaining to them how the enactment challenged them, how it was directed against their hopes and their dreams and their well-being.

And it was done because the law attempted the impossible, to make perpetual a decaying, evil social order, whose vista included nothing but aggressive wars, pervasive poverty and the continued degradation of mankind.

What will be the verdict of the next century's historian concerning the conduct of the American people in the face of the infamy of September, 1950?

Honor Italian Women's Work for Peace

ROME (Telepress).—One half of the 16,000,000 Italian signatures on the Stockholm peace appeal have been collected by women, Deputy Maria Maddalena Rossi, president of the Union of Italian Women, declared last weekend.

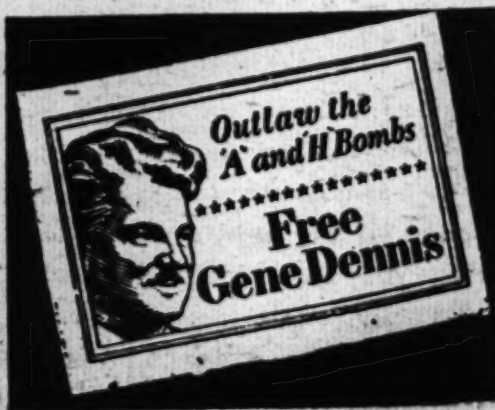
A public manifestation dedicated to the "Messengers of Peace"—those women who have collected individually the most signatures—was held recently at the Adriano Theatre in Rome. The best women signature collectors received prizes and the top three will be sent as delegates to the World Congress of Partisans of Peace in Britain in October.

One of the best women workers for peace is 60-year-old Maria Avellis, from the province of Bari, who has alone collected 7,604 signatures.

Japanese Scholars Sign Peace Plea

PEKING, Sept. 26 (Telepress).—Dr. Hideki Yukawa, Japanese physicist and Nobel Prize winner, who leaves for America this month on a lecture tour, will take with him a peace manifesto signed by over 20 scholars and well-known persons in Kyoto City, Japan. The manifesto is addressed to the American Atomic Energy Commission and American intellectuals and says: "We oppose the atomic bomb which destroys human life and hope that atomic energy will be used to promote the culture and welfare of mankind."

Signatories of the manifesto include Takayama, Mayor of Kyoto; Dr. Izuru Niyimura, linguist, and his wife; Hiroshi Suekawa, principal of the Ritsumeikan University and president of the Kyoto branch of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association.



PEACE AIM OF USSR SEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

be made available by the hydroelectric stations.

The Kuibishev power station and dam project gets under way this year and is due for completion in 1955. It will have a capacity of 2,000,000 kilowatts. [Boulder Dam, in Arizona-Nevada, has capacity of 1,034,800 kilowatts. —Editor.]

The Stalingrad plant gets under way in 1951 and the target date for completion is 1956. It will have a capacity of 1,700,000 kilowatts.

Together these electrical energy giants will have a total annual output of about 20 billion kilowatt hours of electricity.

Half of this will be carried by long distance high tension wires to Moscow. In addition the areas for many thousands of square miles around the plants will get electric power. And in addition reservoirs and irrigation schemes will open up arid land and improve the agriculture of the southern Volga region.

The Turkmenistan canal project starts in 1951 and will be finished in 1957.

Now, consider these three projects, the two biggest hydroelectric stations in the world, and this enormous canal and irrigation plan, against the background of other current Soviet plans.

THIS YEAR THE FIRST postwar five-year plan ends and experts are hard at work on the industrialization job for the five years to come. Obviously, the Stalingrad and Kuibishev power stations will loom large in all planning.

In 1948 the Soviet Government announced a 15-year plan to end all drought and to ensure permanent good crops. It was a detailed project for transforming nature and controlling climate through the building of thousands of miles of tree shelter belts running north and south along Soviet European rivers. The planting of millions of trees, the establishment of thousands of reservoirs will prevent hot winds and sands from eroding good soil.

In 1949 the Government started on a three-year plan for a vast increase in the livestock herds at collective and state farms.

All these plans are being put into operation and successfully carried through. That's something you learn here—plans are important only as they become reality—only as they lead to progress and improvement in conditions of life.

Where does war fit into all this planning? People here tell you they need peace the way they need air. These plans are socialist plans. They are based on the collective ownership by the Soviet people of all their vast natural resources, their industries, their land and all its riches. They are made possible by a planned socialist economy. No private utilities and no private ranchers can stick spokes in the wheels of industrial progress.

Now the Soviet people are building communism!

HOW CAN THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT want war when they're planning to shift 150,000,000 cubic meters of earth for the Kuibishev job alone? How can they benefit by anything but peace when they will have to lay 1,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete every single hour on the same construction job? It's no exaggeration to say that the whole country, all the people here, are discussing these projects.

They want these power plants because one kilowatt of energy on a farm does the work of eight men. They want them because the two Volga plants will save the USSR 45,000,000 tons of solid fuel yearly. They want them because they know already how much better their life is because of existing electrification.

And maybe you think that's all they're planning for?

Academician A. V. Vinter writes:

"Before the scientific mind today stands the problem of mastering long and superlong-range transmission of electrical energy contained in the great Siberian rivers."

Nor does this include Soviet plans for the use of atomic energy for industrial and construction purposes, on which Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky pointed out they are already hard at work.

ANY WONDER THEN why practically every adult in the USSR signed the Stockholm appeal to ban the atomic bomb?

Any mystery why so many thousands of copies of the peace magazine issued by the World Peace Congress in Paris circulates in this country?

Any question why the Soviet Government at UN proposed a one-third reduction of all arms?

Any doubts why the Soviet Government proposes the banning of the atomic bomb under a system of strict international control?

And why the Soviet delegation in UN proposes a cease fire in Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country?

Soviet plans are based on peace. Yes, they need it like the very air you breathe.

Negro AFL Delegates Hit Houston's Jimcrow Hotels

Special to the Daily Worker

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 26.—The wall of jimcrow surrounding delegates to the 69th AFL convention in this southwestern city was assailed by the delegation of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The delegation submitted a resolution asking the convention to go on record "as adopting the policy of refusing to hold its annual conventions in any city in which hotel accommodations are not available to all delegates" without regard to race, creed or color.

The convention's resolutions committee took note of the fact that Houston is a jimcrow town and referred the resolution to the AFL executive council, because the council earlier had been instructed to pick the city for next year's convention.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood said that had not "our good friend, George Meany, graciously accompanied Brother Webster (another Sleeping Car Porters delegate) and myself when we went to the Rice Hotel to place our credentials with the Credentials Committee, it is quite likely we would have been involved in an embarrassing argument to convince these people there that we have the right to even approach the committee."

Randolph said that during a previous AFL convention in Houston, he had been told by a Negro cab driver that no Negro had ever been allowed in the front door of the Rice Hotel.

When delegates to the 69th convention arrived here, they were given locally printed programs which listed various committees, including entertainment, reception and ladies entertainment committees and finally, on the back page, a "colored division committee."

During the convention's first day delegates were taken for a tour of the San Jacinto battlefields, site of a battle in the U. S.'s first war of aggression against Mexico.

SENT TO CELLAR

A dinner was provided for the visitors at the San Jacinto inn. For Negro delegates dinner was furnished in a nearby cellar.

Randolph said that "on the basis of principle Brother Webster and myself have had to turn down the offers of entertainment by the local colored committee."

He noted that there are 12,000 Negro AFL members in Houston and that each of them was assessed \$2 for convention entertainment. He said:

"It appears now that there is equality from the point of view of taxation, but not equality from the point of view of participation in the entertainment."

At the start of the convention,

banners saying "Miami in '51" were posted prominently in convention hall. At the end of the convention leaders said San Francisco seemed to have the inside track for 1951.

The convention reaffirmed its support of President Truman's civil rights program. In 1949 the convention also supported such a resolution drafted by Randolph.

The 1949 convention had deleted the words "labor union" from the resolution. Randolph had said that the civil rights program should apply to the unions as well as to government, industry and the armed forces. Randolph's 1950 civil rights resolution did not mention unions.

The convention did not consider any resolution having to do with the Mundt, Nixon, McCarran, Wood or any other so-called subversive control measures.

The McCarran bill was mentioned for the first time in the convention when it was learned that Vice President Barkley would not come to the convention because McCarran bill debate kept him in Washington too long.

FORMER RESIDENT OF USSR TO TEACH AT JEFF SCHOOL

Neal Burroughs, a native of this country who spent most of his life in the Soviet Union, has joined the faculty of the Jefferson School of Social Science, officials of the school have announced.

Burroughs will teach classes in "The Soviet Union: Economy, Government, Life and Culture" on Tuesday and Friday evenings, beginning the week of Oct. 2. The Jefferson School is located at 16 St. and Sixth Ave. a progressive

languages and cultures, as well as Russian.

Asked how he felt upon returning to America, Mr. Burroughs said, "I was eager to meet my people. I had read books about jimcrow oppression; but I thought they must be exaggerated."

"My very first day here," he continued, "my mother and I were discriminated against in a restaurant in the Baltimore railroad station. Now, after living in the U. S. for five years, I know the Soviets didn't exaggerate at all what it means to be a Negro in the United States. Meanwhile, I have grown closer and closer to my people."



BURROUGHS

school for working people, with no entrance requirements and low fees (\$7 for a 10-session-course meeting once a week).

Neal Burroughs and his brother Charles went to the Soviet Union in 1928 with their mother Wilhelmina Burroughs, a graduate of Hunter College, former public school teacher and one of the founders of the New York Teachers Union. He returned to this country in 1945, and is now writing a book which he describes as "the life of a Negro boy, myself, in the U. S. S. R."

At the age of six, Neal Burroughs entered the International Children's School in Moscow, later attended secondary schools and the University of Moscow. "Throughout my school life," he reports, "they made me feel proud to be a Negro. It was the same with children from other countries; we were taught our native

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

THE MARXIST REVOLUTION in Philosophy will be the topic of the lecture given by Dr. Howard Selsam at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. 8 p.m. Admission free. A series of free lectures every night this week, while registration is going on.

Coming

NO PASARAN HOOTENANNY and Dance Friday, Sept. 29, 8:30 p.m. with Rector Bailey and Band. Betty Sanders, Hope Foye, Osborne Smith, Elizabeth Knight and many others at the Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. Tickets: advance (reserved) tickets, \$1. Tickets at door \$1.25. Tickets on sale at People's Artists, 106 E. 14th St.

DEAR PHOEBE. Dance-A-Rounds are back and so am I. Will you meet me there Saturday night? Love, Equinoctial.

SPECIAL ITEM: Seek Hun Kim... only living diplomat of the Korea that Japan swallowed in 1905. . . . Monday, Oct. 9 at SPOTLIGHT ON ASIA meeting. Call Oregon 3-7560.

MILTON HOWARD on "Theories of Personality." New Foundation Forum, Sunday, Oct. 1. 11 W. 18th St., 8 p.m. Donation 60c.

"WE ARE FROM KRONSTADT" deeply stirring Soviet film classic of the Red Army resistance against foreign intervention in 1918, will be revived this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.) Also: New Czechoslovak Puppet Film, "Mr. Prokous's Temptation." Two showings each night: Saturday, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.; Sundays, 8:30 and 10 p.m. A social with refreshments all evening in the Art Room. Donation 35c plus tax.

"HANGMEN MUST DIE," outstanding anti-fascist film written by John Wexley, author of "They Shall Not Die," and starring Brian Donlevy and Anna Lee, will be shown together with Civil Rights victory film of pre-revolutionary America, "The Story That Couldn't Be Printed" at the Co-op Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, this Saturday, Sept. 30. Two showings: 8:00 and 10:00 p.m. Subs. 75c. Audiences: Co-op Film Fair.



Malik

(Continued from Page 4)
the question of stopping the "hail of bullets" from American planes, which, he said, were turning Korea into wasteland and deliberately destroying its industry.

The Soviet spokesman also backed a move by India to admit the Republic of Indonesia to membership in the UN.

Meanwhile, Vilem Siroky, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, made his UN debut with a speech demanding that the Council help to "liberate humanity from the threat of a third world war." Siroky also gave warm support to the Soviet proposal for a Big Five peace pact.

The Assembly today will hear from Robert Schuman of France, and probably reach the spokesman for Poland, Stefan Wierblowski, among the 20 additional nations still to be heard from.

DEBATE AGENDA

Ratification of the agenda produced a sharp debate, with the Soviet Union and the east Europe democracies unsuccessfully attempting to keep discussion of Greece and charges of "violation of human rights" in eastern Europe off the agenda.

The issue of Franco Spain came up for the first time, in the form of an agenda item on the relations of Spain with specialized UN agencies.

Poland's spokesman, Julius Katz-Suchy, denounced what he called the attempts of "commercial travelers for Coca-Cola from the Pentagon to Madrid" who were trying to smuggle the fascist dictatorship into the UN. The item was finally voted, however, for later discussion.

McCarran

(Continued from Page 2)
munists, Congress has enacted over a presidential veto a piece of blunderbuss legislation known as the Internal Security Act of 1950. We are convinced, as was the President and 11 members of the Senate, that it is bad legislation which we may have cause to regret.

"In general," according to the Post-Gazette, "... the Act is cumbersome, vague, difficult of interpretation and enforcement, and threatens to impose upon the American people a dangerous thought control."

The paper uses the term "strait jacket around the minds of men" to depict the danger inherent in the law and likewise refers to the "long, complex and futile machinery of registration and accounting" for "control" of alleged Communists.



TO MILLIE, SELMA
and MOTHER
Our sincere sympathy upon
the loss of your father
and husband
CLUB EQUALITY, YPA

TO MILLIE, SELMA
and MOTHER
Our sincere sympathy upon
the loss of your father
and husband
CLUB MURIEL GLASS, LYL

Mexican Hero

(Continued from Page 4)
protective Mexican laws so as to serve exclusively the interests of the United States and convert Mexicans into a colonial people."

Of United States loans to Mexico he said that they "destroy the moral factors of our organisms and humiliate us with the subjugation that such loans maintain." He described the United Nations as "totally at the service and under the direction of the United States," and assailed the American embassy's intervention in Mexico's internal affairs.

Asked his opinion of the role of the Soviet Union, Gen. Mugica said: "After carefully reading the reports in the press about the sessions of the UN Security Council, I cannot form a clear opinion of the Soviet role since all these reports are distorted. In general, the attitude of the USSR in the struggle against imperialism and fascism seems to me highly laudable and worthy of esteem. I believe, moreover, that the Soviet Union exercises a moderating influence on the treatment of weak peoples by imperialist countries."

Finally, what can the Mexican people and the peoples of the world do to avoid World War III? "Unite in the peace movement and resist the foreign influence that seek to drag them into war. No weak people is menaced by Korea or the new China or by any other country that the imperialists want to fight."

Gen. Mugica practices what he preaches. He was a leading speaker at a recent overflow mass meeting under the auspices of the Mexican Committee for Peace. And he, together with ex-President Cardenas and his good friend, Gen. Heriberto Jara, vicepresident of the Mexican Committee for Peace, were among the first Mexican signers of the Stockholm appeal to outlaw the atomic bomb.

Teachers

(Continued from Page 2)
the magazine Political Affairs a statement that Communists opposed wars of aggrandizement and aggression.

"I move to strike that out," declared defense attorney Harold I. Cammer. "It is the doctrine of the U. S. government itself that there is no duty to support, but rather there is a duty to oppose wars of aggrandizement and aggression. That is the doctrine of the United Nations."

Cammer cited the charter of the Nuernburg trials of the Nazi criminals as characterizing wars of aggrandizement and aggression as criminal.

Kiendl declined, however, to strike out the testimony.

Budenz was halted by Cammer when the former offered the falsehood that the Communist Party of the United States had never actually disaffiliated with the Communist International when it publicly announced its disaffiliations in 1940. Cammer objected to Budenz's testimony when Budenz told the trial examiner that the Communist International, dissolved in 1943, still continues to operate.

The defense lawyer protested that the informer was actually charging that the Communist Party was violating the Voorhees Act while the government did not dare to bring such a charge.

"Budenz has been available to the government as a willing witness for five years, and no such charges have ever been made against the Communist Party," Cammer declared.

The trial examiner, apparently sensing that the witness was becoming extremely ridiculous in his practice of overstepping rules of evidence, ordered Castaldi to question Budenz on a new subject.

Budenz is scheduled to come under cross-examination by defense attorneys when the trial resumes at 10 a.m. today in Board of Education headquarters, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

80 British Miners Die in Explosion

CRESWELL, England, Sept. 26 (UP).—Eighty coal miners perished in a blazing furnace 1,335 feet underground today when an explosion set fire to a conveyor belt and flames rushed along it, licking at the inflammable walls of the Crestwell coal mine.

About 110 miners on the night shift, crawling on their hands and knees, struggled to safety shortly after the blast at 4 a.m. Only three bodies were pulled to the surface. Then the barrier of flame closed in.

At 1 p.m. the National Coal Board ordered the shift in which the other 77 miners were trapped sealed off with sandbags in an attempt to isolate the fire to prevent destruction of the mine. The board said it had "no other course."

Poles Make Fiber Better Than Nylon

FRANKFURT, Germany, Sept. 26 (UP).—Polish research scientists have produced a synthetic fiber called "Steelon," claimed to be superior to nylon, three to five times stronger than any vegetable fiber, and resistant to weather fluctuations, bacteria and fungi, the Polish Agency PAP reports. Base of the product is coal tar.

sports roundup

(Continued from back page)
breeze. Later Warren Giles of Cincy admitted the offer for Ewell Blackwell had indeed been made.

Pro Grid Yanks' local debut here Friday night with formidable Detroit Lions switched from Stadium to Polo Grounds. Reason—baseball Yanks want field in good shape for guess what... Among the more than 1,000 working reporters from 18 states and a dozen countries here to cover the Louis-Charles fight are two sports writers from Israel... Yanks yesterday finished sale of reserved seats, you can get standing room fix by mail at \$4, (if you got rocks in your head)... Casey Stengel talking before yesterday's twin bill "Don't tell me about any magic number combinations, we're out to win 'em all and if we do that there's only ten left including the World Series... We're going to hustle till we can pack up our dirty sweat shirts and go home."

What a way for two teams to lose crucial pennant games. Tigers when Cleveland had bases full, one out, Easter grounded sharply to Kolloway, who stepped on first and threw home. The throw had Lemon beaten by fifteen feet, but catcher Aaron Robinson, not realizing the force was removed by the play at first, just stepped on first and let Lemon slide home with the winning run unopposed. Wow!

Then the Dodgers Monday night, with the Giants on the run, chance to gain on the Phils, bases full in 8th, one behind. One out, Brown ducks a neat wild inside pitch, the ball drops in front of plate, Westrum stuns on plate fires to first for doubleplay... Knew who's batting over .300, don't you? Joe DiMaggio. Also note the home runs and runs batted in leaders, please, before you say so knowingly, "It's his last year..."—L. R.

LEADERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE					
Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Goodman, Boston	108	422	89	150	356
Kell, Detroit	150	615	111	208	338
Doby, Cleveland	137	486	107	160	336
Favera, Detroit	137	508	98	166	327
Bauer, New York	107	392	72	128	327
NATIONAL LEAGUE					
Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Musial, St. Louis	140	536	102	185	345
Robinson, Brooklyn	135	484	94	163	337
Snider, Brooklyn	143	583	103	184	316
Klusiewski, Cincinnati	128	515	75	162	315
Cooper, Boston	115	381	56	120	315
HOME RUNS					
Player and Club	Runs	Batted In			
Kiner, Pirates	46	Steps, Red Sox 144			
Rosen, Indians	36	Drpoo, Red Sox 143			
Pafko, Cubs	35	Wertz, Tigers 122			
Drpoo, Red Sox	34	Emnis, Phillies 119			
DiMaggio, Yanks	32	DiMaggio Yanks 119			

Build 100 Clubhouses for Soviet Miners in Don Basin

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (Telepress).—Over 100 clubhouses and palaces of culture for miners are at present under construction in the towns and workers' settlements of the Don Basin in the Soviet Union. Each clubhouse will have a theatre hall with 500 to 600 seats, a library, a reading room and various rooms for the work of numerous circles and amateur actors. The best rooms of the clubs will be reserved for the use of school children during their free hours.

By the 33d anniversary of the great October Revolution, the entire network of clubs and palaces of culture which was destroyed during the war will be restored in the region of Stalino. At present there are already over 1,000 of such institutions and almost every factory and mine has at least one club or palace of culture. Forty open-air theatres have also been built in the parks and gardens of several towns of this region. Over 250,000,000 rubles will be spent on the building of these institutes of culture in the Don Basin this year.

Long Island Motorman Acquitted

Long Island Railroad motorman Jacob Kiefer was acquitted last night of second degree manslaughter charges in connection with a train wreck which killed 32 persons at Rockville Center last February. When the all-male jury returned its verdict of not guilty at 6:30 p.m., the 55-year-old motorman broke down and wept.

When he recovered his composure, he turned to the jury and said, "I thank you, gentlemen."

Redbaiters Fail to Get Philip Loeb Fired

Philip Loeb will continue to play in "The Goldbergs," the television show sponsored by General Foods Corp., despite his being listed in the redbaiting "Red Channels" pamphlet. This was indicated in the company's announcement that the show would continue with no change in the cast.

Previously Jean Muir had been fired from the "Aldrich Family" show by General Foods because she was listed in "Red Channels." This firing caused such a furore that General Foods retreated from such a policy.

Cops Have Nothing To Crow About

TRENTON, Mich., Sept. 26 (UP).—Police solved the case of the purloined clothespins today. The sneak thief who has yanked clothespins off Monday wash lines in recent weeks was unmasked as Jackie the crow, pet of a neighborhood youth.

Officers said the bird painstakingly plucked the pins and flew away with them to an as-yet un-found cache where neighbors believe hundreds of clothespins may be hidden. Police linked the wash line thefts to an epidemic of missing nuts and bolts and small tools from nearby garages.

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SILVER PLATED PLATWARE, rated "Best" by Independent Consumer Research Orgn. 52 piece Service for 8, regular \$69.95, special \$49.95, complete with chest. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.). GR 3-7819.

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Monday's issue—Friday

at 3 p.m.

For the (Weekend) Worker:

Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.

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Eugene Dennis Answers Questions About WAR and PEACE

17. Can Young Americans Influence U. S. Foreign Policy? Can the Majority Of American Youth, Whose Opinions and Beliefs Vary So Widely, Be United For Peace?

The youth of America can and must help influence U.S. foreign policy. The youth bear the main brunt of war, in dead, maimed and wounded, in shattered lives and broken homes. Without the youth, wars cannot be waged.



DENNIS

Young Americans, therefore, have every right and need to join with the working class and its Communist Party and all progressives to speak out against the warmongers and demand that the promises of peace be fulfilled. They must make their weight felt everywhere—in

school club and church, in field and factory, in all their organizations.

Despite differences in opinion and belief, the majority of American youth have common aspirations for peace. The youth of our country want peace and jobs, a decent standard of living, democratic rights, education, the ability to marry and have a family—not uniforms, segregation and discrimination, unemployment or the prospect of annihilation in an atomic war. Hence, despite differences in political or religious beliefs, despite differences in outlook as to responsibility for the "cold war," it is possible for the youth to unite in unprecedented numbers for the common cause of peace, for the outlawing of the A- and H-bombs, for a Peace Pact with the Soviet Union, for the reduction of armies and armaments and for other peace-promoting measures.

Young America has many glorious traditions of unity in struggle in the fight against fascism and war. Particularly in the 1930's the youth rallied in great numbers behind the demand for collective security against the Axis aggressors, in defense of democratic Spain, for schools instead of guns, for curbing the warmakers. The highlight of organizational achievement of the anti-fascist and anti-war

Shortly before Eugene Dennis, Communist Party general secretary, entered prison on May 12, he answered a number of questions on war and peace which had been asked by the editors of "Challenge," a publication of the Labor Youth League. The Korean war broke out seven weeks later.

masses of young Americans was in those years the American Youth Congress which embraced the major youth organizations in the country—religious, social, cultural, recreational—uniting workingclass and middleclass youth, Negro and white, in the millions.

While in this postwar stage

Midtown Film Group Revives a Great Soviet Classic

We Are From Kronstadt, brilliant Soviet drama of the Red Army's defense of Petrograd against the foreign interventionists in 1918, will be revived by Midtown Film Circle this Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, at 77 Fifth Ave. (near 15 St.).

When *We Are From Kronstadt* opened in New York in 1935 the press made the following comments:

"A brilliant companion-piece to *Chapayev*. The most impressive photography and boldest direction the screen has ever provided. Comes pretty close to the best thing the Soviet studios have made."—N. Y. Times.

"Excellent. Spontaneous. Thunderous applause... and deserved!"—N. Y. Post.

"One of the cinema's first rank achievements"—N. Y. Herald Tribune.

"Another great Soviet film triumph. Stirring and historically illuminating. Not to be missed!"—N. Y. Daily Worker.

There will be two showings each night: Saturday at 8:30 and 10:30; Sunday at 8 and 10. Social and refreshments. Subscription \$1. (tax incl.)

Theatre Downtown Opens 'Adventure in Bokhara,' Fri. to Sun.

Theatre Downtown will present its second film social this Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights at Madison House, 226 Madison St. corner Jefferson.

The feature film will be *Adventure in Bokhara*, a Soviet comedy that satirizes the 'Arabian Nights'. An excerpt from the Bank Dick with W. C. Fields plus *Leda* and the Elephant will be shown. The program begins at 8:30 each night.

Dancing in the House's spacious auditorium will follow the showing on Friday and Saturday while on Sunday the films alone will be shown. Membership fee is 75 cents on social evenings and 60 cents on Sunday.

The proceeds will be used to further theatre activity at Madison House. For traveling take F train to East Broadway station.

Theatre Downtown is currently preparing a timely stage show to be presented in conjunction with future film showings.



RADIO

MORNING

9:00-WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WOR—Tello-Test
9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred W. McCann
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WNBC—Bing Crosby Records
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45-WCBS—Missus Goes A-Shopping
WQXR—Composer's Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WQXR—Bing Crosby Show
WNYC—To the Ladies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
WQXR—Arthur Godfrey Show
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ—News
11:00-WOR—News; Prescott Robinson
WJZ—Modern Romances
WQXR—News; Alma Detlinger
WNBC—Break the Bank
WNYC—To the Ladies
11:15-WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
11:30-WNBC—Jack Mercer
WJZ—Quick as a Flash
WQXR—Grand Slam, Quiz
WQXR—Along the Danube
11:45-WNBC—David Harum
WQXR—Rosemary
WQXR—Luncheon Concert
WOR—Kate Smith
12:00-WNBC—News; Sketch's Scrapbook
WQXR—Luncheon Club
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—Wendy Warren

AFTERNOON

12:15-WNBC—Dave Garraway
WQXR—Aunt Jenny
WOR—Lanny Ross Show
12:25-WJZ—News
12:30-WCBS—Helen Trent
WOR—News Reports; Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—News; Herb Sheldon
WNBC—Sketch's Scrapbook
12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
1:00-WNBC—Mary Margaret McBride
WQXR—Big Sister
WJZ—News
1:15-WJZ—Nancy Craig Program
WQXR—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch
WOR—Answer Man
1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light—Sketch
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Ladies Pair
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WQXR—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
WNYC—Famous Artist
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Queen for a Day
WQXR—Nora Drake, Sketch
WJZ—News
WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
WQXR—Curtain at 2:30
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day
WQXR—Treasure Chest
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—Second Honeymoon
WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime
WQXR—Nona, Sketch
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WQXR—Hilton House
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young—Sketch
WOR—Tello Test
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WQXR—House Party
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
4:00-WNBC—Backstage

WOR—Barbara Welles
WQXR—Strike It Rich, Quiz
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire
WQXR—Music of France
WNYC—Music of the Theatre
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC—Lorena Jones
WJZ—Recorded Music
WOR—Dean Cameron Show
WQXR—Treasure Bandstand
WQXR—Deema Taylor Concert
4:45-WNBC—Young Wilder Brown
WJZ—Patt Barnes
4:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Mark Trail—Sketch
WJZ—Jimmy Wakely Show
WQXR—Galen Drake
WQXR—Continental Melodies
5:15-WNBC—Fortia Faces Life
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WQXR—Record Review
WOR—Challenge of the Yukon
WJZ—Blackhawk—Sketch
5:45-WNBC—Front-Page Farrell
5:55-WJZ—Palstaff's Fables

EVENING

6:00-WOR—Lyle Van
WQXR—Allan Jackson
WJZ—Sports
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Sports, Bill Stern
WOR—On the Century
WJZ—News
6:30-WNBC—Here's Morgan
WQXR—News
WQXR—Curt Massey Show
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire Show
WQXR—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
6:45-WCBS—Lowell Thomas
7:00-WNBC—Mindy Carson
WOR—News
WQXR—Boulton Show
WJZ—Edwin O. Hill
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
7:05-WJZ—Headline Edition
WOR—Answer Man
WJZ—News
7:15-WNBC—Don Cherry
7:30-WNBC—News of the World
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WQXR—Variety Show
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WQXR—Jacques Fray
WOR—A. L. Alexander, Poems
WQXR—News
8:00-WNBC—Halls of Ivy—Comedy
WOR—Hidden Truth
WJZ—Dr. L. Q. Quiz
WQXR—Mr. Chameleon—Sketch
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—Great Gildersleeve
WOR—Boston Blackie
WJZ—The Cliche Club
WQXR—Dr. Christian
9:00-WNBC—Dangerous Assignment
WJZ—Detour, Drama
WQXR—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WOR—2000 Plus—Sketch
WNYC—Orchestra of the World
9:30-WNBC—Mr. District Attorney
WJZ—To be announced
WQXR—ABC's of Music
WQXR—Family Theatre
WQXR—Music Quiz
9:45-WQXR—Great Names
10:00-WNBC—Big Story—Sketch
WJZ—Lawrence Welk Show
WNYC—Concert Hall
WOR—Frank Edwards
WQXR—Joe Louis vs. Ezzard Charles
WQXR—Records
10:15-WOR—News
10:30-WNBC—Private Detective
WQXR—Variety Musicale
WJZ—News

there is no such comparable organization of youth in the field, there are, however, definite currents of anti-fascist and anti-war expressions among the various sections of America's young men and women. These expressions have been particularly manifested in campaigns against the draft and militarization, for the extension of 52-20, for the transfer of funds marked for war budgets to educational promotion and, more recently, conferences of church youth, petitions, and other forms of actions on the part of working youth demanding the outlawing of the atom bomb. Notable, too, is the participation of U.S. youth delegations in international peace congresses and festivals of youth held in European centers.

Nineteen hundred forty-eight marked the founding of the Young Progressives of America, a new anti-fascist youth organization championing the cause of democracy and peace, uniting youth of varied political and religious persuasions. Nineteen forty-nine saw the inauguration of the Labor Youth League, which came on the scene as a workingclass youth organization

dedicated to the education of young Americans in the spirit of scientific Socialism. The rise of this advanced organization of youth has already stimulated broad movements of youth in many areas—in the shops, on the campuses, on the unemployed lines and in youth organizations—in the fight for peace, for civil rights and youth security.

Among the youth, as among the American people generally, pro-peace organizations and consolidation is still not abreast of the wide expression of sentiments against the unleashing of a new war and against the clamping of a police-state upon our country. However, the forces and favorable factors are present for youth to join with all the partisans of peace in broad common action. Yes, the majority of American youth, despite their widely different opinions and beliefs can and must unite for peace. With their eye on peace as the goal, the youth, on pain of being literally destroyed, must not allow its forces to be split by the monopolists and profiteers, who are also warmongers, or by their red-baiting agents, like Social-Democrats, the Titoites, the Trotskyites and others.

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The Loves and Hates of Walter Wanger And the Motion Picture Alliance

WALTER WANGER, the ex-liberal movie producer, has embraced the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals (MPAFTPOAI), an organization of professional red-baiters and union-haters which he once branded as pro-fascist.

Wanger, in a speech before the Hollywood Free World Association in the spring of 1944, said, referring to the MPAFTPOAI:

"We do not intend to be misled by the familiar Hitler line by which communism is made the bogey with which to confuse us. We do not intend to allow our military strength to be impaired by attempts to separate us from an ally like Russia. This would make us an enemy of Hitler's greatest enemy. . . . We will fight all anti-democratic dangers, but we will not be a party to further disunity on any pretext whatsoever."

THOSE WERE the days when officers of the MPAFTPOAI such as Rupert Hughes were delivering speeches that were reprinted in all Hearst newspapers virtually demanding cessation of the war against Hitler Germany and the opening of war against our ally, the Soviet Union.

Those were the days when officers of the MPAFTPOAI, such as Sam Wood, were smearing President Roosevelt, denouncing the Screen Writers Guild and the American Writers Congress as arms of the Kremlin, charging that Hollywood was a "beehive of Communist activity."

Was there any truth to these wild charges? Edwin Lahey of the Chicago Daily News, a Communist-hater himself, wrote a series of syndicated articles based on first-hand investigations of "communism" in the movie industry. He said: "These charges were largely the result of crusades by Hearst and other newspaper publishers who had been terrorizing producers for turning out propaganda pictures." A propaganda film, said Lahey, "is almost any picture from which the movie audience might get a favorable reaction to the office of the President of the United States, or which attempts to represent the Soviet Union as a nation of normal people."

SUCH WAS the MPAFTPOAI in 1944 — a thoroughly discredited mob with no real backing in the film industry. No decent and patriotic person would touch this despicable outfit with a 10-foot pole during the war. The entire industry from top to bottom was aware that the MPAFTPOAI was spouting the "familiar Hitler line," and they were challenged every step of the way by the film workers. At one meeting in Hollywood in June, 1944, 19 guilds and unions, representing 22,000 film industry workers, by unanimous vote denounced the MPAFTPOAI as an organization with "fascist tendencies and aims."

THEY HAVE NOT changed their course. The MPAFTPOAI is still what it was in 1944. This organization which was the "Big Finger" of the film industry witchhunt which led to the blacklisting and imprisonment of the Hollywood Ten, has lived to see its "familiar Hitler line" become governmental policy.

And Walter Wanger, the ex-liberal, crawls on his hands and knees and publicly retracts the nasty things he once said about the MPAFTPOAI. He now says it was all a misunderstanding. You were right. I was wrong. Communism is a menace. "I am glad to accept your suggestion that we bury old disagreements and unite to face the common enemy. . . . I recognize that time and history have proven the correctness of the judgment of the MPAFTPOAI and its foresight in recognizing the Communist menace. Gladly I accept your assurance of support in the great task of our lives: that of tightening ranks here and everywhere in defense of freedom and against our proven enemies—communism and all those who espouse or support it."

THE MPAFTPOAI has not changed its pro-fascist line and the ex-liberal producer of Blockade, whom they have won over, is right back where he started in 1936, when he supported fascist Italy's rape of Ethiopia, forerunner of Wall Street's rape of Korea.

Will Wanger retract what he said then about the "marvelous, marvelous, plain, simple, sympathetic, marvelous man Mussolini?"

"Love, that's the big thing (in Italy)," he said to reporters on his return from Rome in '36. "The Italians want romantic pictures. They're a very romantic people. Imagine the riotous colors of Venice, Rome, Lake Como and the many other historical, picturesque spots of Italy. What with color coming in so strongly in moving pictures today, Italy is a paradise. . . . And Mussolini? He's marvelous! Marvelous! Plain! Simple! Sympathetic! Marvelous man. Knows everything. . . . But Italy has been hurt that we have an unfair attitude towards fascism, that we don't understand that Italy wants to help the Ethiopians, that the Ethiopians welcomed the Italian armies and went over gladly to their side. We only hear the other side of the picture over here."

The MPAFTPOAI is riding high in Hollywood, fingering or capturing ex-liberals and progressives and strangling American movie art.

'Pretty Baby' And 'Weavers' At the Strand

Pretty Baby featuring Betsy Drake and Dennis Morgan at the Strand is an amusing comedy of errors. All about a "sweet young thing" who wins her way to success with an imaginary baby, the film moves rapidly to a Hollywood ending via a New York locale.

Amusing to most New Yorkers, but dangerous for the naive, will be the notion that mimeograph clerks get \$66 a week and "that you must never say an unkind word about your employer."

Audience reaction to the Weavers stage performance was enthusiastic. In addition to the lively rendition of the two hit songs Zena, Zena Zena and Irene Good, night, the medley of folk tunes of all nations received the greatest applause.—S.K.

'Year of The Oath' Absorbing Study of a College Witchhunt

THE YEAR OF THE OATH, by George R. Stewart, in collaboration with other professors of the University of California. Doubleday. New York. 156 pp. \$2.

By Robert Friedman

The "Year of the Oath" in the book of the same name by George R. Stewart refers to the period in which the teachers of the University of California have battled the "loyalty" oath imposed by the institution's Board of Regents. Last week the newspapers ran a little footnote to this slight volume, which Prof. Stewart wrote with colleagues on the campus. The items declared: "With classes scheduled to start on Monday at the University of California, President Robert G. Sproul has circulated a notice among department heads that no teaching is to be done by non-signers of a special non-Communist statement." The headline read: "College Bars 26 on Oath."

Readers of this paper are no doubt fully familiar with the general nature of the U. of C. witch-hunt and its obvious origin in the Truman 'loyalty' purge.

WHAT MAKES Prof. Stewart's account so absorbing and significant is his description of the painful process wherein the targets of this witchhunt came to realize the fraud in the "anti-Communist" cry and the fact that academic freedom and their own 'non-Communist' rights were at stake.

Not all of the university's teachers have fought back, to be sure. The Year of the Oath describes the trucking and the compromising of many.

But there is clearly underscored in The Year of the Oath that "this is the way it began"; that this was how it was under Hitler fascism. In a chapter entitled "This Is How It Began," we are told how German university teachers, too, were made to sign a "harmless" oath of loyalty to Hitler's "anti-Communist" regime. Then they were asked to list whatever Jewish ancestors they had, on pain of violating their oath; they were warned next of reprisals for breaking their oath should they engage in anti-fascist activity, and so on.

WHEN, in preparation for this book, faculty members at the U. of C. were asked what was "the most significant effect that the oath controversy had on you personally?" the largest number, 28 percent, "expressed themselves as chiefly concerned about such matters as the anti-democratic threat that they believed to be involved in the requirements of the oath. They expressed fears about the growth of Fascism, the police-state and the loss of civil liberties."

The professors who joined in this study are not blind to the class motivations of the men on the Board of Regents who framed the witchhunt oath. One chapter breaks down the board's composition to the bankers, newspaper publishers and industrialists who are the majority. Another recalls the consistent hostility of the Associated Farmers, California's big agricultural employers, to the university, because some faculty members supported the migrant workers' demands for a decent living. It was as far back as 1936, Prof. Stewart says, that the Associated Farmers began to demand loyalty oaths for teachers.

THERE IS ACUTENESS in Prof. Stewart's comment on the statement by Regent L. M. Giannini, head of the world's biggest bank, the Bank of America. Said Giannini at one meeting: "I think everyone is underestimating the Communist threat to our whole economy" and Prof. Stewart adds "his use of 'economy' rather than 'way of life' or 'democracy' may be significant."

A "compromise" settled the fight on April 21, 1950, when the special oath was withdrawn, but

Ted Tinsley Says

THE GOLDEN AGE OF LITERATURE

NOW THAT Hiawatha has been banned by Hollywood we can expect that the book itself will soon be unobtainable except through bootleg sources. Already I can see enterprising men approaching the unwary on Broadway to whisper, "Say, bud, I know where I can get you a copy of Hiawatha—unexpurgated."

In place of Hiawatha we now have a host of new books, brilliant examples of that fine literature to which neither the FBI, the Department of Justice, 98 percent of the book reviewers, nor the bird-brains of Hollywood, will raise any objection.

Heading the list is a recently published book called How to Win an Argument With a Communist, by Ray W. Sherman, published by those guardians of the arts, Dutton and Company.

I have not read How to Win an Argument With a Communist. I do not intend to read it, and I am not even curious about it. After all, I have had a number of arguments with Communists, and I have won some of these arguments without Sherman's book. I used Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, instead. I have also lost arguments with Communists, and in these cases I have generally found that I lost to those who had read more deeply in the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin—not Sherman.

WELL, WELL, here we are after at least a quarter of a century of attacks against the Communist Party, its policies, its program, and its theories, and people still need a special book to win arguments with Communists. I suppose readers will have to carry the book around with them and consult the index on any subject they happen to be discussing with a Communist.

This, I will have you know, is a very special book. The publishers claim, in their ads, that Sherman "turns a merciless spotlight on the Communist Manifesto." This is Merciless Spotlight Number 1,896. The previous 1,895 merciless spotlights on the Manifesto sputtered once or twice and went out. Mr. Sherman's spotlight probably won't even sputter. But the very idea of Ray W. Sherman doing battle with Marx and Engels is for the Ritz Brothers, not for a book publisher.

Non-Communists had better not buy this book. Anyone who buys this book wants to win an argument with a Communist. To win an argument with a Communist you have to know a Communist. To be on arguing terms with a Communist implies relations with the Communist Party. Under the McCarran Bill, therefore, all purchasers of How to Win an Argument With a Communist must register as Communists with the Department of Justice. No one has yet published a book on How to Win an Argument With the Department of Justice.

its essentials were inserted in the contract between the university and individual faculty members.

As to who won, Prof. Stewart is under no illusions. Academic freedom and the teacher's right to tenure—that is, job security—took a beating.

As for the future, Prof. Stewart's gloomy predictions are of interest precisely because he and his colleagues so clearly echo the current anti-Soviet foreign policy. For is it not significant, is it not the essence of the McCarran Bill and the emerging American fascism, that men who are non-Communist and anti-Communist should be hounded and attacked by the witchhunters? As long as Russia "remains recalcitrant" in the UN, says Prof. Stewart, and if the U.S. is "forced to move toward what is coming to be known as the 'garrison state,' if a defense of Academic Freedom can still be made to seem a support of the Kremlin—then obviously the future is dark, not only for the University of California, but for all our universities and for our traditional American freedoms."

YET IS IT NOT CLEAR, from Prof. Stewart himself, that California's Big Business began working for the loyalty oath in 1936, long before Russia could be the excuse for it?

There is not a word in The Year of the Oath which hints of anything but approval for the principle of banning Communists from the teaching profession. Still, the fact that "the cause of Academic Freedom was too easily made to seem the cause of Communism . . ." perturbs Prof. Stewart.

Is this not the Gordian knot which Prof. Stewart and thousands of other non-Communist Americans must cut?

The pro-fascists have to be told: Anyone has a right to teach, Communist, Republican or Democrat—as long as he performs his job of teaching.

For once that right is stolen, Academic Freedom is a sham, the witchhunters can tag anyone a "Communist" and use that as an unchallengeable basis for dismissal—or jailing.

The lessons of the men and women who lived and wrote The Year of the Oath are not complete until they learn that their freedom cannot be secure as long as that of Communists and "Communists" is threatened.



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WORKER Sports

Yanks Split, Need 2 to Clinch Flag

The Yanks moved closer to the American League pennant yesterday at the Stadium, winning the second game of a twin bill with Washington 10-7, after dropping the opener 11-9. Coupled with Detroit's split with the Browns, this leaves the Yanks 3½ ahead and virtually "in."

If they win just one of their remaining four games, they can do no worse than tie, and this means Detroit would have to win five straight, the Reds six. If the Yanks win two of their last quartet it doesn't matter what Detroit does. Two remain with the woeful A's and two with the Bosox, so you can write your own ticket. The Tigers must still finish with the Indians.

Erratic Tommy Byrne was blasted by the Nats in the opener of a 10-1 lead. The Yanks came back with a six-run inning after an apparent strikeout for the last out, reminiscent of the Mickey

Dodgers Win—Phils Almost In

The Dodgers beat the Giants 8-4 yesterday before 4,427 diehard fans at Ebbets Field, but the word from Boston was that the Phils had whipped the Braves 8-7. The Phils need win only two of their remaining six, and then the Dodgers would have to win eight straight to even tie. Give up?

Gil Hodges' homer with two on was enough to give Ralph Branca the victory over Larry Jansen, though Dan Bankhead's help was needed in the ninth. Thompson and Irvin led the Giant attack with two

roundup

In a press interview Monday night, Branch Rickey made it clear that he was not retiring and was open for offers, he they from Pittsburgh or to stay as Brooklyn generalissimo, sans stock. Why did he sell? "Why does anyone sell," he replied. The Branch also said he foresaw the collapse of the Dodger pitching staff, and back in March offered 400 Gs cash for a pitcher who would have made the flag a

(Continued on Page 9)

An Apology and an Explanation

A couple of strong criticisms by readers of Monday's sport page require an apology, explanation, and promise. R. S., writes partially, "... no other paper had this long winded publicity type of story on Zeckendorf (the new Brooklyn stockholder), a big buildup for a 'burly businessman' worth a hundred million written as if he were the greatest guy in the world, bar none, and including a sympathetic description of his superstitions which he supposedly shares 'in common with the ballplayers'." Why give our valuable sports page space to such articles? Why not instead an analysis of why Rickey sold, the big money angles, etc.?" Several complaints were also received by Yankee fans on giving top priority and "u" space to the

Owen episode, but it wasn't enough. Jensen and DiMag hit triples, Berra doubled and Martin and Hopp singles in this frame.

SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Wash'ton 410 041 010-11 8 2
New York 010 000 602- 9 12 0

Sima, Moreno (7), Harris (7) and Grasso; Byrne, Sanford (7), Burdette (5), Madison (6), Nevel (9) and Berra. Winning pitcher—Sima (4-5). Losing pitcher—Byrne (14-9). Home runs—Bauer (13th) Vernon (9th), Coan (7th) Berra (25th).

Washington 001 010 311- 7 13 3
New York 400 011 31x-10 14 1

Hudson, Harris (7) and Evans; Ostrowski, Nevel (5), Ferrick (7) and Berra.

St. Louis 030 000 000-3 6 0
Detroit 010 000 000-1 9 0

Johnson (6-6) and Moss; Newhouser, Borowy (7), White (9), and Robinson. Losing pitcher—Newhouser (14-13).

St. Louis 010 002 000-3 7 0
Detroit 100 000 04x-5 10 1

Fannin, Widmar (8) and Lollar; Trout, White (8), Herbert (9) and Swift, Ginsberg (7). Home run, Mullin (4th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 001 000 300-4 8 0
Brooklyn 500 002 10x-8 8 0

Jansen, Spencer (3), Kennedy (8) and Westrum, Yvars (6); Branca, Bankhead (9) and Campanella. Winning pitcher—Branca (7-8). Home runs—Hodges (31st) Westrum (22nd), Furillo (18th)

Philadelphia 001 000 430-8 15 1
Boston 000 200 500-7 6 2

Miller, Konstanty (7) Donnelly (8) and Seminick; Bickford, Hogue (7), Hall (8) Chipman (8) and Grandall. Home runs—Torgeson (22nd), Ennis (31).

Today's Game

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston at Brooklyn (2)
Philadelphia at New York (2)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York at Philadelphia
St. Louis at Detroit

RATES 9-5 IN COMEBACK VS. CHARLES

Joe Louis is favored at 9-5 tonight to beat Ezzard Charles and become the first heavyweight in history to recapture a title once lost or relinquished. It is something Dempsey, Jeffries and Fitzsimmons all failed to accomplish.

The fight takes place at the Yankee Stadium at 10 p.m., and reversing a recent trend, will be both broadcast and televised. With a prediction of fair and warmer, a crowd of 30,000 was expected to see the resumption of the remarkable career that had accounted for 60 victories in 61 fights, and 25 straight successful title defenses.

Louis, who came out of retirement at the age of 36 to make enough money to settle his income tax affairs, has shown in training that he retains all his old wallop, and despite his slowness afoot this is the determining factor in the odds. He hasn't had a regular bout since June 25, 1948 when he caught up with Joe Walcott in the 11th.

Charles won the heavyweight crown after Joe retired in March, 1949. The Cincinnati beat Joe Walcott in Chicago last year, and since has successfully defended against Gus Lesnevich, Valentino and Beshore. He has fought 73 times, more than Louis, and won all but five.

Louis will have about a 32-pound weight advantage. At the noon scaling today he is expected to hit close to 215, while Charles will be about 183.

Louis will receive 35 percent of the net proceeds, which will include \$140,000 from television and radio, and additional funds from motion pictures. Charles will get 20 percent.

mardo picks ez

By Bill Mardo

Pick the fight?

Why, sure. Charles to knockout Louis in nine.

Of course it will be a little harder to accomplish than the easy banging out of a prediction on one man's typewriter. Ezzard will have to wage a letter-perfect fight. The only tactics that can succeed for him is what I would call a defensive-offensive. The kind of strategy and tactics Willie Pep displayed against Sandy Saddler in their recent fight before an arm injury halted the action with Pep way ahead and beginning to hurt Saddler.

Not a pure bicycle retreat, by any means. Ezzard will have to move quickly, yes, quickly and surely, stabbing at long range, getting Louis to lead a long left and then timing his own quick dashes to the inside with fast and solid combinations. Then out and away from Louis before the greatest counterpuncher in history can unleash his retaliatory death blows. It will take speed afoot, and Ezzard has that. It will take plenty of punishing snap behind Ezzard's quick smashes when he does move in, so that each of his forays to the inside take something out of the still remarkable Louis. It will

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The Pick Is... Er... Louis!

AS THE YANKEES left the field late yesterday after their doubleheader with Washington, Stadium workers were right on their heels to start installing a roped square of canvas in the spot where Rizzuto and Coleman perform their pennant winning sleight of hand. And tonight at 10 p.m. the over-pompous guy in the tuxedo will intone "... 15 rounds, for the heavyweight championship of the world..." A fine night to visit that friend with the television set. Best seat in the house except for working press and the first 10 rows full of politicians, millionaires, big bookies, Hollywood hams, departing and incoming police chiefs and such. Unless you want to spend three bucks for one of the rush seats so you can say you actually saw Joe Louis fight.

A heavyweight championship fight, it has always seemed to me, stirs more widespread interest than any other single sport event, including even the World Series. People who wouldn't care if the Yanks and Phils were replaced next week by the A's and Pirates are asking who you think is going to win. This goes especially when one of the figures involved is Joe Louis. The name has lost no magic. In a sense, of course, it never will.

Sports-writing tradition, such as it is, requires that a winner be "picked." This is one time I wish it didn't. The big figure of Joe Louis dominates the scene, the talk, the conjecture and even the odds, which are cockeyed, no true indication of the respective merits of the two fighters.

It is my feeling that this fight must be regarded from here as about even. No result will be a real surprise, either a socko knockout win for Louis, or its opposite, a slashing, speedy decision for Charles. It has been my conviction for a couple of years that Charles is grossly and unfairly underrated. Speaking to him, you know he is confident, eager for the test and unafraid. This last is not unimportant. There have been opponents of Louis who went into the ring with fear the uppermost thing in their minds, and I'm not mentioning names, either of the first, second or third, nor even being silly enough to blame them. Charles is going in to win and thinks he can do it.

LOUIS? I'LL BUY his own careful and typically blunt estimation of himself. He is slower in his movements, has lost much of his defensive and counter-punching reflexes and some, though not as much as has been written, of his barraging hand speed. His punch is all there, every bit, and he is in better condition—this is unmistakable—than in any of his other postwar fights. Like many another athlete past the dividing line between 30 and 40, he refuses to concede that the age of 36 is one necessarily making of a man a washed up fossil. (Hear! Hear!) By the way, you haven't seen many vigorous and youthful American League pitchers shouting "Look out, grandpa," and blowing down 36-year-old Joe DiMaggio and 39-year-old Johnny Mize. Have you, now?

Joe says he is going to move straight and forcefully to his opponent and keep on doing it until he can connect often enough to win. He says it will be a knockout either way, recognizing the fact, well established by the largely ignored records, that Charles, though 30 pounds lighter, doesn't exactly carry cream puffs in his left hook and straight right.

Charles isn't talking tactics, but he is too smart to wade right into Louis and start swapping punches. He is also too smart to think he can win just running for 15 rounds. He's apt to fight a Billy Conn (first fight) type of fight with heavier guns than Billy ever carried. A lot of movement, extreme care, in and out with calculated risks to land punches and then get away again.

A LOT OF COMMON SENSE says one should pick Charles. In fact, when I left South Fallsburgh after seeing him work I had decided just that. This guy is for me. He looks great, is far more dangerous than Walcott and this is a Joe Louis two years after Walcott.

But zounds, somehow the fingers stick when it comes to typing it. Joe Louis to be beaten? I can't do it. I must say, once again, maybe for the last time, Joe Louis by KO. The round? That's such silly guesswork, but let's mention the fourth.

It's honestly hard to tell how much of such a pick is sentiment, how much the swirling past, the always alive memories of the tingling days when the young man from the River Rouge line blasted his way up glory trail through juncrow, malice, the flying fists of 61 toes, warning articles in Reader's Digest, and even Hitler's personal Nordic command, to send his name reverberating around the world. Joe Louis! I heard the name spoken just that way by the peoples of little Pacific islands.

Or maybe it's really some greater common sense saying you gotta go with the bigger guy who still carries those two sticks of dynamite.

Anyhow, there it is. Any way it ends, Ezzard Charles has already been a fine champion, miles above some of the pre-Louis figures who held the name. And Joe Louis, of course, is already in the books, beyond disturbing, as the champion of all champions.

take the kind of self discipline that will restrain Ezzard from opening up for a sustained barrage before Louis has lost the strength to pull it out of the fire with one of his inimitable barrages attacks against a prematurely cocky Charles.

Louis's deadly fists no longer move with the olden impossible-to-counter speed. I believe Charles's ability, at quick and heavy counterpunching, plus his speed

and mobility, will be the determinant. I look for Ezzard to move, stab, sink in the heavy ones, move some more, come back with the potent hooks, until it will all add up to a point where he can chop Louis down in nine rounds. But one mistake against the great Louis will end it all for Charles. His self-control and judgement under fire will be vital to the outcome of this fight.